81-2245

No.

FILED
JUN 7 1982
ALEXANDER L. STEVAS,
CLERK

IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1981

STATE OF NEVADA,
Petitioner

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *et al.*,
Respondents.

APPENDIX TO PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

RICHARD H. BRYAN
Attorney General of Nevada
Supreme Court Building
Carson City, Nevada 89701
(702) 885-4170

E. BARRETT PRETTYMAN, JR.*
Special Deputy Attorney General
815 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
(202) 331-4685

LARRY D. STRUVE
Chief Deputy Attorney General
Supreme Court Building
Carson City, Nevada 89701
(702) 885-4170

JOHN W. HOFFMAN
HAROLD A. SWAFFORD
Special Deputies Attorney General
290 South Arlington Avenue
P. O. Box 187
Reno, Nevada 89504
(702) 322-4081

Attorneys for Petitioner

* Counsel of Record

WILSON - EPES PRINTING CO., INC. - 789-0096 - WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

Appendix A

Relevant Portions of Amended Complaint of the United States (July 25, 1915) in *United States* v. *Orr Water Ditch Co.*, admitted in that case on November 18, 1975, as Exhibit A-99003 ..... 1a

Appendix B

Relevant Portions of Recommended Temporary Restraining Order in *United States* v. *Orr Water Ditch Co.*, by George T. Talbot, Special Master, signed by Hon. E. S. Farrington, United States District Court for the District of Nevada, on February 13, 1926 ..... 12a

Appendix C

Final Decree of Hon. Frank H. Norcross, United States District Court for the District of Nevada, in *United States* v. *Orr Water Ditch Co.*, Equity No. A3, entered September 8, 1944 ..... 17a

Appendix D

Relevant Portions of Complaint in *United States* v. *Truckee-Carson Irrigation District*, Civ. No. 2506-70 *, filed December 21, 1973 ..... 151a

Appendix E

Memorandum Decision of Hon. J. Blaine Anderson, United States District Court for the District of Nevada, in *United States* v. *Truckee-Carson Irrigation District*, Civ. No. R-1987-JBA *, entered December 12, 1977 ..... 161a

Appendix F

Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law of Hon. J. Blaine Anderson, United States District Court for the District of Nevada, in *United States* v. *Truckee-Carson Irrigation District*, Civ. No. R-2987-JBA *, entered December 12, 1977 ..... 180a

Page

Appendix G

Certificate Under Rule 54(b), Fed. R. Civ. P., and Under 28 U.S.C. § 1292(b), and Stay of Further Proceedings, signed by Hon. J. Blaine Anderson, United States District Court for the District of Nevada, in *United States* v. *Truckee-Carson Irrigation District*, Civ. No. R-1987-JBA *, and entered on December 12, 1977 ..... 193a

Appendix H

Judgment of Hon. J. Blaine Anderson, United States District Court for the District of Nevada, in *United States* v. *Truckee-Carson Irrigation District*, Civ. No. R-1987-JBA *, entered on December 12, 1977.. 195a

Appendix I

Decision of United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in *United States* v. *Truckee-Carson Irrigation District*, Nos. 78-1115, 78-1493, decided June 15, 1981 ..... 197a

Appendix J

Order of United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in *United States* v. *Truckee-Carson Irrigation District*, Nos. 78-1115, 78-1493, entered July 10, 1981 ..... 254a

---

* Counsel have been informed by the Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Nevada that the pleadings, orders, etc., filed subsequent to the Complaint in *United States* v. *Truckee-Carson Irrigation District* were inadvertently given a new docket number, different from that of the Complaint—namely, Civ. No. R-2987-JBA. In addition, some of the orders carried a typographical error and were numbered R-1987-JBA. All of these docket numbers, however, refer to the same case of *United States* v. *Truckee-Carson Irrigation District*.

Page

Appendix K

Order of United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in *United States* v. *Truckee-Carson Irrigation District*, Nos. 78-1115, 78-1493, entered January 5, 1982 ..... 256a

Appendix L

Order of United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in *United States* v. *Truckee-Carson Irrigation District*, Nos. 78-1115, 78-1493, denying Petition for Rehearing and Suggestion for Rehearing En Banc, entered March 11, 1982 ..... 260a

APPENDIX A

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA
OFFICE OF THE CLERK

August 14, 1974

I hereby attest and certify on this date that the attached document is a true and correct copy of the original on file in "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA vs. ORR WATER DITCH COMPANY, et al" In Equity A-3, on file in my office, and in my legal custody.

Description: Amended Complaint of the United States dated July 25, 1914.

JOHN A. PORTER
Clerk

by: /s/ Gerard R. Tague
Deputy

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE
UNITED STATES IN AND FOR THE
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

In Equity, Docket No. A 3

"AMENDED COMPLAINT"

• • • •

3. On, to wit, the 2d day of July, 1902, the United States of America was the owner of a certain one million six hundred and twelve thousand eight hundred (1,612,800) acres of land, situate in the counties of Churchill, Storey, Lyon, and Washoe, in the State of Nevada. Said lands were on said date vacant public lands of the United States, and arid in character and incapable of producing crops without artificial irrigation, but a large part thereof, to wit, more than three hundred thousand (300,000) acres were and are susceptible of reclamation and of being made valuable agricultural lands by irrigation.

4. On, to wit, the said 2d day of July, 1902, and for a long time previous thereto, the United States of America was, and it ever since has been and still is, the owner of about three hundred and twenty-two thousand (322,000) acres of land in Washoe County, in the State of Nevada, which lands together with Pyramid Lake and a part of Winnemucca Lake, in said State, then formed and now form the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation. Said lands were on said date arid in character and incapable of producing crops without artificial irrigation, but a large part of said lands was then and now is susceptible of being reclaimed and made valuable agricultural land by artificial irrigation and about five thousand (5,000) acres thereof have already been reclaimed by means of irrigation.

5. Adjacent to those of the lands hereinabove mentioned, sought to be irrigated and reclaimed under the Truckee-Carson reclamation project, herein described, or some of them, were on said date and are now more than sixty-six thousand (66,000) acres of land in private ownership, and about one hundred and two (102) acres of land owned by the State of Nevada, all of which lands were and are arid in character but capable of irrigation and reclamation under said project, and by means of the waters and irrigation works thereof.

Of said lands about seven thousand five hundred (7,500) acres had on said date been irrigated and cultivated, and about seven thousand five hundred (7,500) acres more had been partly and insufficiently irrigated and cultivated.

There are also other lands in private ownership capable of irrigation under said project if the waters available for irrigation under said project shall prove sufficient.

6. By a certain act of Congress, approved June 17, 1902, entitled "An act appropriating the receipts from the sale and disposal of public lands in certain States and Territories to the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid lands," generally known as the reclamation act, to be found in volume 32, at page 388, of the United States Statutes at Large, and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to reclaim the arid public lands of the United States and other lands by irrigation.

With a view to reclaiming by means of irrigation under said act so much of the lands mentioned in paragraphs 3, 4, and 5 hereof, as could be reclaimed under and as a part of the said reclamation project, and to aid in the carrying out of said project, the Secretary of the Interior, acting in accordance with and under the authority of said act of Congress, on, to wit, the said

2d day of July, 1902, duly and regularly withdrew from all forms of entry or sale, except entry under the homestead laws of the United States, as permitted by and in conformity with the said reclamation act, the public lands mentioned in paragraph 3 hereof.

7. Upon the withdrawal from entry of the said lands as aforesaid, the Secretary of the Interior, acting in accordance with and under said reclamation act, investigated the practicability of the said the Truckee-Carson reclamation project, which is the reclamation project herein frequently referred to, and which included and includes, contemplated and contemplates the irrigation, by means of works to be constructed upon said lands and elsewhere, of as much of the lands mentioned in paragraphs 3, 4, and 5 hereof as can be irrigated by waters derived from the watersheds of the Truckee and Carson Rivers situate in the State of Nevada and which waters are necessary for the irrigation of said lands, and after such investigation determined that said project was practicable and feasible and its carrying out advisable; and he, the said the Secretary of the Interior, determined upon, authorized, and began the carrying out of said project and the construction of said works.

8. On, to wit, the 2d day of July, 1902, the United States of America was the owner of the usufruct of and had the usufructuary right to all of the waters of the said Truckee River, including its tributaries not theretofore duly appropriated under the laws of the United States, and the United States did, on said last mentioned date, by withdrawing from entry as aforesaid the lands mentioned as having been then withdrawn, in the manner and for the purposes aforesaid, and by establishing, adopting, determining upon, giving notice of, and carrying forward said project and asserting its rights in and to the waters hereafter mentioned, and by the doing of other acts and things, reserve from further appropriation, appropriate, and set aside for its own use

for governmental reclamation and irrigation purposes so much of the said waters of the Truckee River, its sources and tributaries not theretofore lawfully appropriated by others, as would be sufficient and useful for the proper irrigation, directly from the streams or through storage reservoirs or otherwise as it should see fit, of the lands embraced within the said project, and to be reclaimed, or susceptible of reclamation, or irrigated, or susceptible of irrigation thereunder, and also so much of said waters as would be sufficient or useful for the creation of water power to be used in connection with said project, the amount of water so reserved being ten thousand (10,000) cubic feet of water per second of time.

• • • •

12. Immediately after the withdrawal of said lands as aforesaid, the United States, through its lawful agents, began the making of surveys for the construction of said main Truckee Canal and the other works hereinabove described and stated as having been planned and for the general carrying out of said project, and such surveying work has at all times since been carried on with diligence and now is being carried on and has in large measure been completed. On or about the 14th day of March, 1903, actual construction work upon the said main Truckee Canal and other of said project works was begun by the plaintiff and ever since said time has been and now is being prosecuted diligently, and said main Truckee Canal and other large canals have been finished and lateral ditches leading from said canals, as aforesaid, adequate to furnish water to ninety thousand (90,000) acres of the land under said project have been completed, and the said Lahontan Reservoir has been half completed, and work thereon is proceeding vigorously and with diligence, and more than the sum of four million dollars ($4,000,000) has already been expended by the United States upon construction work upon said project, including the work above described.

• • • •

16. On or about or prior to the 29th day of November, 1859, the Government of the United States, having for a long time previous thereto recognized the fact that certain Pah Ute and other Indians were, and they and their ancestors had for many years been, residing upon and using certain lands in the northern part of the said Truckee River Valley and around said Pyramid Lake, which lands are those mentioned in the fourth paragraph hereof, and the said Government being desirous of protecting said Indians and their descendants in their homes, fields, pastures, fishing, and their use of said lands and waters, and in affording to them an opportunity to acquire the art of husbandry and other arts of civilization, and to become civilized, did reserve said lands from any and all forms of entry or sale and for the sole use of said Indians, and for their benefit and civilization. On, to wit, the 23d day of March, 1874, the said lands, having been previously surveyed, were by order of the then President of the United States, for the purposes aforesaid, withdrawn from sale or other disposition, and set apart for the Pah Ute and other Indians aforesaid.

The said Truckee River runs through a large part of said lands, and a large part thereof, to wit, about forty thousand (40,000) acres are susceptible of irrigation from and by use of the waters of the said Truckee River and for the successful and proper irrigation of and for domestic and other uses on said land there is needed five hundred cubic feet of water per second of time of the waters of said river.

Ever since the said 29th day of November, 1859, the said Indians and their descendants have lived and they now live upon said reservation, and the same has been used and is being used by the United States as an Indian reservation, and for the use and purposes aforesaid. The United States does now and for many years last past has maintained an extensive agency and In-

dian school upon said reservation and has and does encourage the Indians belonging to said reservation, who now number about eleven hundred (1,100) to farm said lands, and many acres thereof have for many years been and now are being farmed by them.

In the year 1882 the United States for the use of said Indians and for general uses on said reservation, constructed an irrigation ditch which had its headgate in the said Truckee River, on the left bank thereof at a point about three miles above the said agency headquarters, as they are now located, and diverted from the Truckee River from that time until the change of point of diversion hereinafter mentioned, by means of said ditch, fifty (50) cubic feet of water per second of time, and applied said water to a beneficial use by using the same for the production of crops on lands of said reservation and for other reservation uses.

In the year 1898, the headgate of said ditch was extended about 2 miles farther up the said river on the same side thereof, and a new dam was built in the river at that point, and the point of diversion of the waters of said river into said ditch was changed to the head of said new ditch, and from that time on the United States has diverted at that point from said river and by means of said ditch has used and still uses for the purposes aforesaid fifty (50) cubic feet of water per second of time. Said main ditch is about eight and one-half (8½) miles long, and has about thirty-two (32) miles of lateral ditches running therefrom, and said irrigation works cost about seventeen thousand ($17,000) dollars.

The United States by setting aside said lands for said purposes and creating said reservation, and by virtue of the matters and things in this paragraph set forth, did, on, to wit, the 29th day of November, 1859, reserve from further appropriation, appropriate and set aside for its own use in, on, and about said Indian reservation, and

the land thereof, from and of the waters of the said Truckee River, five hundred (500) cubic feet of water per second of time.

17. By reason of the matters and things hereinabove set forth, the United States has reserved and appropriated and owns and is entitled to use, directly or through storage reservoirs for said project and on any lands now or hereafter to be embraced therein, and for and on said Indian reservation, whether embraced within said project or not, and for power purposes, of the waters of the said Truckee River and its sources and tributaries, whether natural flow or flood waters, continuously throughout the year, five hundred (500) cubic feet of said waters per second of time to be taken from said river at the head gate of said main Truckee Canal, or elsewhere, as it shall see fit, with a priority as of the 29th day of November, 1859, and ten thousand (10,000) cubic feet of said waters per second of time to be taken from said river, its sources, and tributaries, or stored in said lake or otherwise, at such points as the United States shall see fit, with the right at all times to divert from said river at the head gates of said main Truckee Canal fifteen hundred (1,500) cubic feet per second of time of the said ten thousand (10,000) cubic feet per second of time of said waters, and with a priority as of the 2d day of July, 1902, for all of said ten thousand (10,000) cubic feet per second of time diversions.

18. The defendants and each of them claim to have some right, title, or interest in or to the waters of the said Truckee River or its tributaries in Nevada, or claim the right to divert said waters or some of them from said river in California, and to carry them by ditch or ditches into and use them in Nevada, and they each and all claim the right to divert said waters or some of them from said river or its tributaries and to use them for irrigation, power, or other purposes. The tributaries mentioned join the river above the places of diversion of the United States at the Derby Dam and the Indian reservation.

The interests of the defendants in said river and its waters as claimed by them are numerous, intricate and various. The defendants divert water from said river and its tributaries or use water that has been diverted by others from said sources by means of one hundred or more principal ditches, some sixty of which ditches divert water directly from the river. Said ditches and the waters carried thereby are claimed by the defendants to be owned by different persons among them, one ditch and water right being claimed by one or by a group and another by another.

The several diversion ditches and the water rights represented thereby are claimed to have different priorities, and water is taken from said river by and through said ditches by the defendants or those of them who respectively claim to own said ditches at different points along said river, some above the Derby Dam and some below, and all but two or three in the State of Nevada, and all above the point of diversion of the ditch or canal hereinabove described as belonging to the United States and situate on the Indian reservation. The flow of the waters in the Truckee River and its tributaries is fluctuating and irregular, varying greatly from day to day, month to month, and season to season. The flow at Vista on said river below the main diversions of the defendants and above the Derby Dam varies from less than 250 cubic feet of water per second of time to more than 5,000 cubic feet of water per second of time. In seasons of scarcity and at times of low water the waters of said river and its tributaries are insufficient to supply the claims of all of the claimants thereto or of the parties hereto. The United States has no knowledge or means of knowledge of the exact nature of the claims of the defendants or of the claims of any of them to the use of said waters as to extent, priority, or otherwise, either as against the United States or as against each other. The rights to the use of said waters as claimed by the defendants are conflicting with and ad-

verse to the rights of the United States as hereinabove set forth and with each other, and the rights claimed by said defendants if exercised would and when exercised do diminish the volume of the water in said river so as to deprive the United States of the amount to which it is entitled.

Until the several rights of the various claimants, parties hereto, including the United States, to the use of the waters flowing in said river and its said tributaries in Nevada or used in Nevada have been settled, and the extent, nature, and order in time of each right to divert said waters from said river and its tributaries has been judicially determined the United States can not properly protect its rights in and to the said waters, and to protect said rights otherwise than as herein sought if they could be so protected would necessitate a multiplicity of suits.

• • • •

Wherefore, the United States prays:

First. That the writ of subpoena issue to each and all of said defendants, and that they be required to answer this complaint and set up fully their claims to the waters of said river and its tributaries.

Second. That the court by its decree determine the relative rights of the parties hereto in and to the waters of the said river and its tributaries in Nevada, both natural flow and flood waters, to the end that it may be known how much of said waters may be diverted from said river by the parties hereto and for what purposes, where, by what means of diversion, and with what priorities.

Third. That the court decree to the United States the water rights hereinabove set forth and claimed by and for the United States, and quiet its title therein and thereto, and enjoin said defendants and each of them from interfering therewith, and provide such other means for the carrying out of its decree herein as may be proper.

Fourth. That the United States recover its costs herein, and that the United States have such other, further, and different relief as to the court may seem just.

/s/ [Signature illegible]
United States Attorney for
the District of Nevada
JOHN F. TRUESDELL
Special Assistant
to the Attorney General

APPENDIX B

TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER

This cause came on to be heard at this term and was argued by counsel, and thereupon, upon consideration thereof, it was found and ordered as follows, viz:

In accordance with the findings of the Special Master, George F. Talbot, which are approved temporarily and until further consideration by, and further order of, the Court (except as disallowed or modified by disallowances or modifications thereof made by the Court, and in that regard in accord with these disallowances and modifications), the parties, persons, corporations, intervenors, grantors, successors in interest and substituted parties above and hereinafter named are, and each of them is, as against every other one, hereby entitled and allowed to divert and use, until the further order of the Court, from the Truckee River and its tributaries and from the streams, springs, drain and waste waters hereinafter mentioned, and by and through their respective ditches, canals, flumes, dams and reservoirs, for the irrigation of their respective hereinafter described lands, for generating electricity and power, for municipal purposes, for supplying the people living in cities and towns, for storage and reclamation of arid lands, for watering live stock, for domestic uses and other beneficial purposes, water in the respective amounts and subject and according to the respective dates of appropriation and priorities as hereinafter stated, found and allowed.

TRUCKEE RIVER DIVERSIONS
Government Rights
INDIAN DITCH

Claim No. 1 By order of the Commissioner of the General Land Office made on December 8, 1859, the lands comprising the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation were withdrawn from the public domain for use and benefit of

the Indians and this withdrawal was confirmed by order of the President on March 23, 1874. Thereby and by implication and by relation as of the date of December 8, 1859, a reasonable amount of the water of the Truckee River, which belonged to the United States under the cession of territory by Mexico in 1848 and which was the only water available for the irrigation of these lands, became reserved for the needs of the Indians on the reservation.

For the irrigation of 3130 acres of Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation bottom lands, plaintiff, the United States of America, is entitled and allowed to divert from the Truckee River through the Indian Ditch, the intake of which is on the left bank of the river in Section 18, T. 22, N., R. 24, E., Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, not exceeding 58.7 cubic feet of water per second to an amount not exceeding 12,152 acre feet of water in any calendar year with a priority of December 8, 1859; provided the amount of water so to be diverted shall not exceed a flow of ¾ of one inch, or ¾ of one-fortieth of one cubic foot per second per acre for the aggregate number of acres of this land being irrigated during any year and the amount of water applied to the land after an estimated transportation loss of 15 per cent, shall not exceed 64/100 of an inch or 64/100 of one-fortieth of one cubic foot per second for the total number of acres irrigated, and provided that the amount of water so diverted during any year shall not exceed 3.88 acre feet per acre for the aggregate number of acres of this land being irrigated during that year, and further provided that the amount of water applied to the land shall not exceed 3.3 acre feet per acre for the aggregate number of acres of this land being irrigated during any calendar year.

This water is allowed for the United States and for the Indians belonging on said reservation and for their use and benefit and is not allowed for transfer by the United States to homesteaders, entrymen, settlers or others than

the Indians in the event that said lands are released from the reservation or are thrown open to entry or other disposal than allotment or transfer to the Indians.

Indian Allotments

Claim No. 2. In addition to water for the above mentioned 3130 acres of Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation bottom lands, the government asks for water with a priority of December 8, 1859, the date of the withdrawal by the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the lands for the reservation, for the irrigation of five acres of reservation bench lands for each Indian belonging to the reservation at the time when the allotment will be made to them of this amount of land under the Act of Congress of April 21, 1904.

Section 26 of this Act, provides, "That there shall be reserved for and allotted to each of the Indians belonging on the said reservation, 5 acres of the irrigable lands. The remainder of the lands irrigable in said reservation shall be disposed of to settlers under the provisions of the Reclamation Act."

The Act makes no reference to or distinction between bottom or bench lands for allotment. It provides the irrigable lands on the reservation not allotted shall be reclaimed and sold for the benefit of the Indians after payment of expenses.

If, at the time such allotments are made, the number of Indians is the same as shown by a census taken June 1, 1919, which was 527, the amount of land required to fill the allotment will be 2635 acres. If the allotments are made from bottom lands, the water already allowed for these by this decree is sufficient for and is allowed for their irrigation when allotted. If the allotments are made from the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation bench lands, the plaintiff hereby is and will be allowed to divert water from the Truckee River, with a priority of December 8,

1859, to the amount of one-fortieth of one cubic foot per second per acre for the irrigation of the bench lands which may be so allotted at the rate of five acres per Indian. The water so allowed for bench land allotments may be diverted from the Truckee River through the Truckee Canal or any other ditch now or hereafter constructed as the plaintiff may desire or authorize; provided that the amount of water for bench land allotments shall not exceed during any calendar year 5.59 acre feet per acre diverted from the river, nor exceed during any calendar year 4.1 acre feet per acre applied to the lands.

DERBY DAM AND TRUCKEE CANAL

Claim No. 3. Under the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902, the United States, acting by the Secretary of the Interior, on July 2, 1902, withdrew from public entry, excepting under the homestead laws in accordance with the provisions of the Act, the lands required for the Government's first reclamation project, now known as the Newlands Project. Thereupon and with due diligence the United States proceeded with the construction of the Derby Dam across the Truckee River in the SW¼ of Section 19, in T. 20, N., R. 23, E., Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, and with the construction of the Truckee Canal, with a carrying capacity of 1,500 cubic feet of water per second, running from this dam a distance of 31 miles to the Lahontan Reservoir on the Carson River, and with the construction of the Lahontan Reservoir, with a storage capacity of 290,000 acre feet, and with the construction of about 250 miles of lateral and sub-lateral irrigation canals sufficient for carrying water for the irrigation of 151,000 acres. On April 30, 1919, the Government had expended for this project $6,252,000.00. The lands so withdrawn for reclamation are naturally dry and arid and without the application of water are of little or no value, but with irrigation will produce valuable crops and furnish homes and support for a large population.

Subject to prior appropriations and vested rights permitted and confirmed by the Act of Congress of July 26, 1866, the plaintiff is entitled and allowed to divert, with a priority of July 2, 1902, through the Truckee Canal 1,500 cubic feet of water per second flowing in the Truckee River for the irrigation of 232,800 acres of lands on the Newlands Project for storage in the Lahontan Reservoir, for generating power, for supplying the inhabitants of cities and towns on the project and for domestic and other purposes, and under such control, disposal and regulation as the plaintiff may make or desire, provided that the amount of this water allowed or used for irrigation shall not exceed, after transportation loss and when applied to the land, 3.5 acre feet per acre for the bottom lands, nor 4.5 acre feet per acre for the bench lands under the Newlands Project.

APPENDIX C

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF THE UNITED STATES
in and for THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA

— In Equity, Docket No. A3 —

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Plaintiff

— vs. —

ORR WATER DITCH COMPANY, *et al.*
Defendants

FINAL DECREE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE
UNITED STATES IN AND FOR
THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA

In Equity, Docket No. A3

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Plaintiff

vs.

(A) Daisy Adams, successor to George Imes and Andrew Drake (435); Henry Brewster Adams and Edna R. Adams (380), Aguerrebere and Marinelarina, successors to Coopers (66) E. R. Albee and Leora Albee, successors to William Pierson (638); A. E. Albers (163), Mrs. P. J. Allen (562), W. O. Allen or successors, successors to J. W. Coulter (456); A. A. Almgren (572), H. F. Alps (367), James Alt and Susan Alt Estate, succeeded by Charles W. Mapes (601) C. J. Anderson, successor to Mary De Remer (445); Henry Anderson (335-336), Anderson and Lee, executors, P. S. Jensen Estate (375); Venanzio D. Andrea and Attilo Deini, successors to J. B. McCullough (345); Louis Anelli, intervenor (135); John Aratzabel, successor to F. M. Rowland (298); Eugenio Arbico, successor to Maude Menardi (501); Mrs. Louise Arden (63), James Atcheson and L. R. McKenzie, successors to A. L. Laughton, intervenor, and to George Christensen (48); G. B. Avansino (184, 214), G. B. Avansino (270, 368); John Avansino, succeeded by L. M. Christensen (587,608); Lazzaro Avansino (143), Louis Avansino, succeeded by Pasquale Capurro (466) and Peter Finn and co-owners (468); Luigi Avansino, succeeded by R. T. Jenkins (238); P. G. Avansino, successor to S. Martinengo (413); F. V. Avilla, intervenor, successor to J. L. Wollam (119); Antonio Azaveda, succeeded by George Grose (327-328);

(B) Ella M. Bailey, formerly Ella M. Smith, and Viola M. Sauer — (655-656-657-658-659-675); H. H.

Bailey, successor to Mrs. Kate Brackin (418); Isaac N. Bakeless (209-210), Henry B. Baker (86), Angelo Balsi (211-212), Bank of Nevada Saving and Trust Company, incorporated, H. A. Banta, successor to L. M. Christensen (513); Ben Barbash and Louis Cohn, successors to J. J. Lyons (593); G. C. Barber (156½); Alessandro Baroli (178½-205) successor to Mary De Remer (256); Mrs. G. A. Bartlett (451), J. J. Barton, succeeded by Joe Ryans and E. Hawkins (154); Vic Basso, intervenor (134); Mrs. Anna Bates (412-505); Julien Bazin (279), Mrs. C. Berg (36), D. Bergerin (34), Mary G. Bellamy, succeeded by A. H. Ramelli (294); Brune Bernard, succeeded by A. Bonamici, G. Sorani and S. Sorani (581); Jean or John Bernard (420), Louis W. Berrum (145-177-178-204-260), succeeded by Carl Elges (173); Walter Berry, succeeded by Giulio Quilici, Ernesto Giannattei and Narciso Matteoni (470-471); H. Bersani, intervenor (83) and successor to Garavanti and Pessi (84); Angela Besso, Carrie Besso, Emery Besso and Frank Besso, intervenors, successors to Augustino Besso (111-112-194); Joseph Bianchini (570), E. L. Bickford, succeeded by Mrs. Ed. Harvey (540); George R. Bidleman, succeeded by Pete Laiolo, William Capurro and Louis Capurro (472-473); Nick Bisagno (315), J. T. Bisagno, Ferdinand Bisagno and T. J. Bisagno, successors to William H. Frazer (319); F. D. Black, successor to J. P. Kane (437); J. M. Blood (285); George Blundell (354-355), T. H. Blundell, succeeded by J. P. Reynolds (630); T. H. Blundell, successor to E. J. Posvar (637); Mrs. O. J. Boies, succeeded by E. C. Kylander (539); Andy Bonamici and G. Sorani and S. Sorani, successors to O. C. Ross (581); Antone Borsi and Steve Borsi, successors to E. A. Brainard, F. Roberti and C. T. Mullins (53); Mrs. C. E. Boswell, successor to J. Duncan (564), Giovanni Bottini (520), Mrs. Bessie Bovee, succeeded by J. H. Schroeder (492); Myrtle B. Boynton, Alice Boynton, John W. Boynton, Jr., Clinthy C. Boynton, or successors, (476 to 479); Mrs. Kate Brackin, succeeded by

H. H. Bailey (418); Jeanette Bradley (266-479), Celia Bradshaw (275); E. A. Brainard, succeeded by Steve Borsi and Antone Borsi (53); E. A. Brainard, succeeded by M. C. Galvin and J. Galvin (323); R. N. Brannin, succeeded by C. L. Steiner (557); T. M. Branton (699); Mary Brewington, formerly Mary De Remer (439); Trannie Bridgeman (223), Louis Britshgi (351-352-353); Charles W. Brooks and Alfred Peckham, successors to Christopher J. Finn and Peter Finn (474-475); Adna Brown, Albert Brown, Mrs. Elizabeth Brown and Laura Brown (715); Jessie Bryan, John S. Bryan, successors to H. F. Alps (366); J. Burke and P. Burke, succeeded by Felix Turrillas and Amado Yriarte (288); A. A. Burke and F. D. Burke (493), Jeanette Burke and James Burke, succeeded by Holcomb Brothers (706).

(C) John Cadlini and Joe Cadlini (631), Cafferata and Pearson (244½), Mrs. Ed. Calhoun, successor to Irene Poole and James Poole (551); Mrs. Annie Callahan, Mary Ann Callahan (650-651); James Callahan (648'9) and as successor to Degiovanni Brothers, intervenors, (78-188); Phillip Callahan (647-'7½); George H. Calligan, successor to William Neasham (568); Mrs. William Calligan, succeeded by A. Van Derhoof (536); Ernesto Canepa intervenor, successor to A. Chinsini and R. W. Parry (51-101); A. Capurro, successor to Warren G. Rice (594); Angelo Capurro, succeeded by L. A. L. Green (661-673-674); Bartolome Capurro, successor to G. B. Questa (405-406); B. Capurro and John Capurro or Gustino Capurro (52-108-146-192-52½-727-727½); Joe Capurro, successor to Steve Cappurro, intervenor (136); Louis Capurro and William Capurro, successors to George R. Bidlemen (472); Pasquale Capurro (459); Pasquale Capurro, successor to Louis Avansino (466); S. Capurro, (171-172); Stefano Capurro and David Gardella, successors to D. Zolezzi (736); Stephano Capurro, succeeded by L. F. Johnson (50-97); Steve Cappurro, intervenor, succeeded by Joe Capurro (136); William Capurro, successor to George R. Bidleman (472);

Samuel Caramella (465), G. Cardona (504), Joe Carmella, successor to Nevada United Mines Company, a corporation (324); Matie D. Carter, succeeded by D. C. Wheeler, Inc., (182-207); Mary Casazza, Joseph Casazza, and Toni Casazza, successors to Paulo Casazza, Joe Casazza, David Casazza and Toni Casazza (76-187-718); G. Casci (582-619); Pietro Casinelli (391-392-393-403); P. Casinelli, successor to John Gotalli (583); Casquet (37); Charles E. Catoir and Joe P. Strathman, successors to S. J. Prose (397); Mrs. Crissie A. Caughlin (150-150½-230-726½), Central Pacific Railway Company, succeeded by Southern Pacific Company, (526-527); D. Ceresola (642), Estate of Louis M. Ceresola, J. A. Ceresola, W. J. Ceresola, successors to E. Olinghouse (639-640-643-645); G. Ceresola, successor to George Gould, (534); A. Cerfoglio, successor to C. F. Cooper (183-213); D. Cerfoglio and P. Cerfoglio, successors to Mrs. B. Ghiggeri or Madeline Ghiggeri (70); L. Cerveri and G. Cerveri, intervenors (89); A. E. Cesmatt (161), Moses Chase (284), A. Chinsini, succeeded by Ernesto Canepa (51-101); Mrs. Alice Chism (271-369-370), C. J. Christensen, successor to Stewart McKay (610); George Christensen, succeeded by Atcheson and McKenzie, successors to A. L. Laughton, intervenor (48); George Christensen (166); J. H. Christensen or successor to Mary J. Howard (717); L. M. Christensen, successor to John Avansino (587-608); L. M. Christensen (494-495), L. M. Christensen, succeeded by H. A. Banta (513) and by A. L. Jensen (512); Nels Block Christensen (330-569), J. E. Church; Dale B. Clanton (423), A. J. Clark, succeeded by Nora Clark (269-364); A. J. Clark, succeeded by Humphrey Supply Company (533); Estate of Samuel Clark (290), Theodore W. Clark (578), Grace Clow (124), G. N. Clute, succeeded by P. S. Jensen (349); Louis Cohn, successor to J. J. Lyons (593); Mrs. F. T. Cole, succeeded by Otto Holz (559); L. A. Cole, successor to G. R. Duncan (422); Comer, succeeded by F. C. Smith (565); Commercial Soap Company (243½);

Frank Compston and Charlotte Compston, successors to Tony S. Faretto and wife, Catherine Faretto (179½-206-259); Estate of B. A. Cooper, Sophia Cooper, Charles F. Cooper, Myrtle A. Cooper, Urban A. Cooper and Hazel B. Cooper, succeeded by Aguerrebere and Marinelarina (66); Charles F. Cooper, succeeded by A. Cerfoglio (183-213), C. M. Copelin, successor to Mrs. P. E. Fulwider and J. F. Williams (545); W. H. Corbiere, succeeded by H. S. Teasdale (556); J. W. Coulter, succeeded by W. O. Allen (456); L. E. Cox and wife, Nancy J. Cox and C. L. Cox (515); Mrs. M. N. Cox (176), R. J. Crawford (276), George T. Crosby (503), Alex Crotta, successor to Lucy M. Ulyatt (576); C. E. Crouch, succeeded by Mrs. Otto Holz (560); Mrs. Mamie Crowell, succeeded by Charles Faretto and A. Landa (67); B. Curano, successor to Mary De Remer (254); James Curnow, succeeded by Natale Denivi (528) and Mary Sorani and Plenio Sorani (529); Laura B. Curnow, successor to Mrs. William Curnow (531).

(D) Alice Davis, succeeded by W. H. Davis (561); W. H. Davis (566), Rick De Bernardi (55-151-196), Rick De Bernardi, successor to Lena Robertina (56); Decosse (25), Degiovanni Brothers, intervenors, succeeded by J. Geravanta (82); Degiovanni Brothers, intervenors, succeeded by James Callahan (78-188); Degman and Richardson, succeeded by Carl Elges (64); Attilo Deini and Venanzio D. Andrea, successors to J. B. McCullough (345); Natale Denivi, successor to James Curnow and Antone Figone (528); G. S. Denton, succeeded by Peter Quillici (17); Domenico Depaoli (586); M. P. Depaoli, successor to John B. Sturla and Frank Monte (641); M. P. Depaoli, successor to E. Olinghouse (639-640-643-645); Mary De Remer, now Mary Brewington; Mary De Remer, succeeded by B. Curano (254), Mrs. L. V. Herman (255), A. Baroli (256), Angelina Gaspari (350), J. A. Scanavino (440), J. W. Jones (441), H. E. Snare (442), D. P. Jones (443), E. L.

Hall (444), and C. J. Anderson (445); L. Devincenzi (413½); Mrs. Mary Dickey and Mary V. Dickey, succeeded by Charles W. Mapes (601); C. D. Dixon, succeeded by M. Pradere (340); Johnson Dixson (22); Andrew Drake, succeeded by Daisy Adams (435); Mrs. F. A. Drake, successor to R. N. Drake (308-408½); Mrs. E. A. Drolette, successor to S. M. Tallman (169); C. H. Duborg (277); J. Duncan, succeeded by Mrs. C. E. Boswell (564); G. R. Duncan, succeeded by L. A. Cole (422); F. E. Durham (94); J. H. Dwyer (424).

(E) Marion L. Eaton (237); W. T. Echols, succeeded by C. P. Ferrel (305-407½); J. W. Eckley, administrator, succeeded by Carl J. Lockwood (623); Eddystone Farm and Produce Company, succeeded by Mark L. Yori (302-303); Stephen Ede and Phillip Ede, succeeded by Peter Thomsen (215-216-217); Albert W. Edwards; Electric Mining and Reduction Company, incorporated (12); Carl Elges (316); Carl Elges, successor to Degman and Richardson (64) and L. W. Berrum (173); Miss Estey (27); Alvira Evans (133); Elizabeth Evans, succeeded by C. Gadda and W. F. Gadda (283); Elizabeth Evans, succeeded by J. N. Evans Estate Company, incorporated, (130-280-383-616-618).

(F) C. J. Fairchild (620); Antonio Faretto and Louis S. Faretto (506-507); Charles A. Faretto, Katherine Faretto, M. D. Faretto, successors to Joe Faretto Estate, succeeded by Charles Faretto and A. Landa (67); Federal Trust Company, succeeded by Julius Pieh (253); Domengo Felipelli (79-189-720½); G. Felipelli, succeeded by Gerolemo Zolezzi, intervenor (86); Nick Felipelli (224-225); D. Ferrari and Caterina Ferrari (598), succeeded by Pasquale Istrice (599); Angelo Faretto, John Faretto and Joseph Faretto (75-219-220); Estate of D. Ferretto (662-676-677-678-679); John G. Ferretto and Peter W. Ferretto (663-684-685-686); T. S. Ferretto, succeeded by Frank Compston and Charlotte Compston (179½-206-259); C. P. Ferrel, successor to Carlo Rosasco and W. T.

Echols (305-407½); G. L. Ferris and Mrs. L. Ferris, successors to Edwin Ferris (152-197-231-356); Mrs. G. R. Fettic, succeeded by A. H. Ramelli (294); Antonio Figone, succeeded by Natale Denivi (528) and Mary and Plenio Sorani (529); Mary S. Finley (29); Peter Finn and Co-owners, successors to Louis Avansino (467); Christopher J. Finn and Peter Finn, succeeded by Peckham and Brooks (474); E. Fiori (427); Flanagan Addition or J. N. Evans Estate Company, incorporated (130); Patrick L. Flanigan; H. Fleishacker and Scheeline Estate (588); Mrs. Alice Foley (59); C. D. Folsom (282); Ed Foreson (200-233); W. H. Frazer (319); W. H. Frazer, succeeded by J. T. Bisagno, Ferdinand Bisagno and T. J. Bisagno (322); Leo E. and Frances A. Frey, successors to Louise Frey (179-257—) Mrs. Harry Frey, succeeded by Aguerrebere and Marinelarina (66); Clyde Frohlich, Hilda Frohlich and Willie Frohlich (509-517); W. F. Fugate (421); J. M. Fulton, Theodora Fulton and C. L. Taylor and grantees (398-399); Mrs. P. E. Fulwider, succeeded by C. M. Copelin (545); Mrs. P. E. Fulwider (544).

(G) C. Gadda and W. F. Gadda, successors to Elizabeth Evans (283); Galena (38); Frank J. Gallery, intervenor, successor to C. G. Knox (116-117); C. W. Galloway (160); J. C. Games (246); Mrs. E. C. Galsgie, successor to Fannie T. Haynes (446); M. C. Galvin and J. Galvin, successors to E. A. Brainard (323); Garavanta Land and Livestock Company, incorporated, successor to John Garavanta (635-636); Garavanta and Pessi, succeeded by H. Bersani, intervenor (83); Luigi Garaventa, succeeded by Quilici and Panelli (625); David Gardella and Stefano Capurro, successors to D. Zolezzi (736); Felice Gardella (613); Joseph Gardella (644); L. Gardella, intervenor, succeeded by L. F. Johnson (50-97); Paul Garson, intervenor, successor to Chris Theusen (46); Angelina Gasparri, successor to Mary De Remer (350); C. J. Gault, succeeded by Otto Olsen (326); Dan Gault and James Gault (313-314); Eli

Gauthier and P. Leauthier, successors to Minnie E. Ward (417); Domingo Gavica (19); C. A. Gelmstedt (199-232); Martin Geraghty, successor to Peter Murphy (622); Pearl A. Gerard, succeeded by Fritz Niebuhr (590); S. Geravanta (81); S. Geravanta, successor to Degiovanni Brothers, intervenors (82); Andrew and Julia Ghiggeri, succeeded by J. B. Pecetti, intervenor (73); Madalina Ghiggeri and Bart Ghigleri, succeeded by D. and P. Cerfoglio (70); Annie Ghigleri, Andrew Ghigleri and John Ghigleri, for Andrew Ghiggeri, succeeded by E. D. Maddalina (185); B. Ghiggeri, successor to A. Litch Estate (240); Andrew Ghigleri and Peter Ghigleri, successors to John F. Kleppe (600); Ernesto Giannattei, or successors to Walter Berry (470-471); J. W. Gilpin, succeeded by Mrs. Fred Jones (541); G. Ginocchio, successor to Mrs. Clara Streiff (429); G. B. Ginnochio, succeeded by Blanche Mae Belle Vanderwerker (382½); Nick Ginnocchio (80-190); Giovannia and Felipelli, succeeded by Gerolemo Zolezzi (86); H. L. Gleason, successor to A. C. Armstrong (174); Glendale Irrigating Ditch Company, incorporated, (612); Betty Glenn, succeeded by Aguerrebere and Marinelarina (66); F. W. Glenn, succeeded by Dondero (62); John Gotalli, succeeded by Casinelli and Silvey (583); George Gould, succeeded by Humphrey Supply Company, incorporated, (533); and by G. Ceresola (535); Will E. Gould (500); E. B. Graves, succeeded by A. Van Derhoof (536); P. S. Greeley and Mrs. C. Mitchell (552); L. A. L. Green, successor to Vanetti and Capurro (661-673-674); John Gregorich, successor to John S. Sheehan (553); Della Grignon (40); George Grose successor to Antonio Azaveda (327-328); James Grose (329); Ralph M. Guthrie (461);

(H) E. L. Hall, successor to Mary De Remer (444); Hans Hanson, intervenor (49); Mrs. Mette Hanson, succeeded by Henry S. Hanson and Martha W. Landis (180); J. L. Hash (207½-265½); U. S. Hanson (681-682-683); J. E. Harris, succeeded by Robert Nelson

(61); W. J. Harris (271½); Mrs. Ed. Harvey, successor to E. L. Bickford (540); E. Hawkins and Joe Ryans, successors to J. J. Barton (154); P. A. Hawkins (373); Archie E. Haydon, succeeded by I. M. Lewis (343); Mrs. E. A. Haydon, succeeded by Mrs. A. Trosi (346); Fannie T. Haynes, succeeded by Mrs. E. C. Galsgie (446); Mrs. L. V. Herman, successor to Mary De Remer (255); E. S. Heward, successor to R. W. Williams (389); Albert A. Hibbard; J. M. Higgins (411); Thomas Hill, succeeded by John P. Williams (628-629); Himmelberger, succeeded by W. H. Jones (157); Helena E. Hogan (102-142); Hogan and Muran (508); Holcomb Brothers, successors to Jeanette and James Burke (669-706) and Nick Sorgi (669-702-703-704-705-706); G. R. Holcomb Estate Company, incorporated, (74-144-191-218-670-707-708-719-720-728 to 732); George E. Holesworth, succeeded by Charles W. Mapes (510-514); C. C. Hollenbeck (615); Hugh Holstrum (21-see 724b.c.); Otto Holz, successor to Mrs. F. T. Cole (559); Mrs. Otto Holz, successor to G. C. Strader and C. E. Crouch (560); Ben Howard or Estate of or successors to Mary J. Howard (716); Mary J. Howard, or successors or J. H. Christensen (717); H. G. Hubbard (165); H. G. Humphrey (457); H. G. Humphrey, successor to Margaret Schaffer Estate (408); H. G. Humphrey, successor to William H. Winfrey and Edwin E. Winfrey (409); Humphrey Supply Company, incorporated (296-611); Humphrey Supply Company, incorporated, successor to Mary J. Kinney (579-580); Humphrey Supply Company, incorporated, successor to George Gould (532-533); Frances Hunken, successor to H. C. Hunken (91); Hunter Creek Water Company, incorporated, succeeded by Truckee River Power Company, incorporated (725-726).

(I) George Imes, succeeded by Daisy Adams (435); Martin Inda and Romaldo Irrabarren, successors to George A. Percival (597); Indian Colony, by U. S. Indian Service, successor to Ione Gould Lewis (499); Indian Lands, Pyramid Lake Reservation, by United States (1-2); George W. Ingalls and Eliza Ingalls, succeeded by

August Salet (396); Romaldo Irrabarren and Martin Inda (597); Pasquale Istrice, successor to D. Ferrari and Caterina Ferrari (599); Italian Beneficial Society, succeeded by B. Curano (254).

(J) B. A. Jacobi (434); Chris Jacobsen, successor to J. C. Murry and wife, Agnes Murry (595); M. Jepsen and M. Jacobsen, succeeded by James Nelson (318); Anna James (286); R. O. James (241½); R. T. Jenkins, successor to Luigi Avansino (238); Anna Jensen, successor to J. R. Tarner (547); A. L. Jensen, successor to L. M. Christensen (76-78); J. Jensen (32); Martin Jensen, successor to Grant E. Rice (591); P. S. Jensen, successor to G. N. Clute (349); P. S. Jensen Estate (375); Robert Jensen, succeeded by Kathryn N. Ray (496); R. C. Jensen succeeded by Louis M. Nelson, intervenor (118); R. C. Jensen, intervenor, successor to Reno Power, Light and Water Company, incorporated, and to J. Pincolini (132); M. Jepsen and M. Jacobsen, succeeded by James Nelson (318); James Jepson (538); James Jepson, succeeded by J. M. Wyckoff (537); John Johnson (287); John Johnson, successor to John W. McCollum (304); Leonidas Frederick Johnson, successor to Stefano Capurro and to L. Gardella, intervenor, (50-97); Mahalia E. Johnson (431-432-433); Charles Jones and Jane Jones (605-606-607); D. P. Jones, successor to Mary De Remer (443); Mrs. Fred Jones, successor to J. W. Gilpin (542); John Jones (30); J. W. Jones, successor to Mary De Remer (441); W. H. Jones, successor to Himmelberger (157).

(K) Sarah Kahn, succeeded by Charles W. Mapes (601); J. P. Kane, succeeded by F. D. Black (437); Patrick J. Kelley, succeeded by Mark L. Yori (302-303); William F. Kestell (460); A. E. Kibble, lessee Mrs. L. Simas, intervenor (110); Albert Kietzke (414-415-416); Mary H. Kinney, succeeded by Humphrey Supply Company, incorporated, (579-580); John F. Kleppe (617); John F. Kleppe, succeeded by Andrew and Peter Ghigleri (600); C. G. Knox, succeeded by Frank J. Gallery (116-117); F. M. Konkel and B. L. Konkel, successors to C. A. Swart (558); J. H. Kormier, successor to

N. J. Ploder (554); A. R. Kosswig, succeeded by Mrs. John Schwandt (567); N. B. Kyker, successor to S. M. Stephens (550); E. C. Kylander, successor to Mrs. O. J. Boies (539).

(L) A. T. Laffranchini, succeeded by Toni Saralagui or Antonio Savellegin (239); G. Laiolo (168); P. Laiolo, successor to George W. Bidleman (472); M. A. Laking (548); W. E. Lampson and F. C. Savage, succeeded by Dr. F. H. Phillips (247); W. E. Lampson and F. C. Savage succeeded by W. E. Lampson (248); Mrs. E. J. Lanagan (419); A. Landa and Charles Faretto, successors to Joe Faretto Estate (67); Martha W. Landis and Henry S. Hanson, successors to Mrs. Mette Hanson (180-723½); Mrs. A. H. Lane (274); L. M. Largomarsino, succeeded by Carl J. Lockwood (621-623); Thomas Largomarsino, executor, succeeded by Carl J. Lockwood (621-623); A. L. Laughton, intervenor succeeded by J. Atcheson and L. R. McKenzie (48); Charles Laughton, successor to George and Ella Laughton (394); Frank A. Laughton, intervenor, (104); Nancy J. Laughton, succeeded by Abbie W. Quinn, intervenor (103); T. B. Laurie, succeeded by H. G. Hubbard (165); Robert Lavoie (164); G. Lavagnino and C. Lavagnino (325); Peter Lawless, succeeded by Constantino and Bruno Petri (624); Peter Leauthier and Eli Gauthier, successors to Minnie E. Ward (417); Frank M. Lee, or successors (376); Leete Syndicate (278); Ione Gould Lewis (498); Ione Gould Lewis, succeeded by the United States (499); I. M. Lewis (342-344); I. M. Lewis, successor to Archie E. Haydon (343); A. Litch Estate, succeeded by B. Ghiggeri (240); Carl J. Lockwood, successor to L. M. Largomarsino and to R. Noce Estate (621-623); Guilio Lombardi (71); A. L. Longfield and Trannie Longfield, succeeded by Trannie Bridgeman (223); Mrs. Lonkey, succeeded by Mrs. Sorenson (41); Guiseppe Luchetti and Gia Batta Luchetti (571); W. P. Lyell, succeeded by D. W. Ridenour (226-227); John J. Lyons, succeeded by Ben Barbash and Lou Cohn (593); James S. Lyons (668-700 to 701); James S. Lyons, successor to Nick Sorgi (646):

(M) Charles E. Mack (372); Charles E. Mack and W. L. Semenza (——); E. D. Maddalena, successor to Andrew Ghiggeri (185); G. D. Maddalena, intervenor, successor to A. F and Margaret A. Swall (72-186); Charles Maggiolo, succeeded by Matteo Ramelli (388); C. Maggiolo, successor to Ben Raggio (300); Mat Magzan, or Matt Mazzaro (162); George W. Mapes, succeeded by Charles W. Mapes (602); George W. Mapes, succeeded by Martino Marchi (234); George W. Mapes, succeeded by Charles T. Sorgi (362); George W. Mapes, succeeded by H. D. Sanborn (235); George W. Mapes, succeeded by N. L. Neilson (363); Charles W. Mapes, successor to George W. Mapes (602); Charles W. Mapes, sucessor to Alt Estate (601); Charles W. Mapes, successor to George Holesworth (510-514); Emma J. Marble, formerly Emma J. Williams, now Emma J. or Mrs. George R. Bidleman (485-486-487-488-489); Giovanni Marchi (58); Martino Marchi, successor to George W. Mapes (234); Marinelarina and Aguerrebere, successors to B. A. Cooper Estate (66); Frank Marks (13-30); S. Martinengo, succeeded by P. G. Avansino (413); Frank P. Martin, succeeded by B. Pacini (339); H. C. Masters (175); (Mason's Cemetery-see Trustees); John M. Matley and wife, Annie M. Matley, successors to Martha Steinberger (519-522); John M. Matley and wife, Annie M. Matley, successors to Minnie E. Ward (518-523); Narcisco Matteoni, of successors to Walter Berry (470-471); H. Maxson (402) and H. B. Maxson (401); Agatha Maxwell and William Maxwell (516); Matt Mazzaro or Matt Magzan (162); Patrick McCarran (626-627); Henry S. McLeod and wife, Lillian M. McLeod, successors to Agnes Nield (155); Sarah McClure (358-359); John McCollum, succeeded by A. H. Ramelli (289); John W. McCollum, succeeded by John Johnson (304); J. B. McCullough, succeeded by Attilo Deini and Venanzio D. Andrea (345); E. McIntosh, successor to A. F. Neidt (122); Stewart McKay, succeeded by C. J. Christensen (610); L. R. McKenzie and J. Atcheson, inter-

venors, successors to George Christensen and A. L. Laughton (48); Mrs. N. E. McMurdo (321); Albert McPhail; Marino Melillo, successor to J. W. Titus (170); Maude Menardi, succeeded by Eugenio Arbico (501); W. H. Menke (438); Webster Millen (426); C. Mirando, succeeded by Felix Turillas and Amado Yriarte (288); Mrs. C. Mitchell, succeeded by P. S. Greeley (552); Mrs. Phillipine Mitchell (31); Moana Mineral Springs Company, incorporated, (261); William H. Moffat (447); Joe Mongolo (250); Louis Mongolo (584); Frank Monte, succeeded by M. P. Depaoli (641); John Monte (634); Theodore A. Morill and James Morill; Chris Mortensen, M. Mortensen, Jr., and Sophus Mortensen, intervenors (47); A. Mosconi, succeeded by Frank Simoni and G. Simoni, intervenors (106-107); C. T. Mullins, succeeded by Steve Borsi and Antone Borsi (53); Peter Murphy, succeeded by Martin Geraghty (622); James Murray and William Murray (358-359); Sam Murray (359-360); Sam Murray, succeeded by H. D. Sanborn (235); John C. Murry and wife, Agnes Murry, succeeded by Chris Jacobsen (595).

(N) T. J. Nash, succeeded by F. C. Smith (565); W. C. Neasham, succeeded by George H. Calligan (568); A. F. Neidt, succeeded by E. McIntosh (122); A. A. Neilson (664-687-688); A. C. Neilson (666-692-693-694-695); H. C. Neilson (667-696 to 697); N. L. Neilson, successor to George W. Mapes (363); Nels P. Neilson; N. T. Neilson succeeded by R. L. Pryor (563); James Nelson, successor to M. Jacobsen and M. Jepsen (317-318); Louis M. Nelson, intervenor, successor to R. C. Jensen (118); Robert Nelson, successor to J. E. Harris and to the Overland Realty Company (60-61); Nevada Gunite Manufacturing and Construction Company, incorporated, succeeded by J. C. Games (246); [(State of Nevada, not a party, rights estimated,—Hospital for Mental Diseases (11-410); University Stock Farm (264); University of Nevada (281); University Experiment Station (384); State Agricultural Society (385)]; Ne-

vada Steamboat Springs Company, incorporated (698); Nevada Stock Farm, incorporated, successor to Mrs. Alice Thoma (452); Nevada United Mines Company, incorporation, succeeded by Joe Carmella (324); Francis G. Newlands, James Newlands, Jr., F. G. Newlands Company, incorporated (201); The Newlands Company, incorporated (236-257); L. C. Nicholas) (39); Fritz Niebuhr, successor to Pearl A. Gerard (590); A. Nield (156); Agnes Nield, succeeded by Henry S. McLeod and wife, Lillian M. McLeod (155); George S. Nixon; Nixon Estate Company, incorporated (——); R. Noce Estate, succeeded by Carl J. Lockwood (621-623); North Truckee Ditch Company, incorporated (525);

(O) Amelia O'Brien (241); J. F. O'Brien (244); J. F. O'Brien, succeeded by D. W. Reilly (245); J. F. O'Brien, succeeded by D. C. Wheeler, Inc. (246); [Odd Fellows Cemetery—see Trustees (120);] E. Olinghouse, succeeded by M. P. Depaoli, W. J. Ceresola, J. A. Ceresola and Estate of Louis M. Ceresola (639-640-643-645); J. D. Oliver (57); Antonio Olivia (293); Otto Olsen, successor to C. J. Gault (326); S. Oppio, successor to Henry Stevens (609); Joe M. Orchio (167); Orr Ditch and Water Company, incorporated, successor to Orr Water Ditch Company (267-320-341); Dennis O'Sullivan, successor to J. D. O'Sullivan (311); J. R. O'Sullivan, successor to J. D. O'Sullivan (312); Overland Realty Company, succeeded by Robert Nelson (61);

(P) B. Pacini, successor to Frank P. Martin (339); Mrs. Page, succeeded by Mrs. Sorenson (41); G. Panelli and R. Quilici, successors to L. Garavanta (625); S. Parlanti, successor to J. E. Petersen (573); R. W. Parry, succeeded by Ernesto Canepa (51); F. G. Patrick (200-242); Angelina Pecetti (691); F. A. Pecetti, successor to John Pecetti (77); John B. Pecetti, intervenor, successor to Andrew Ghiggeri and wife, Julia Ghiggeri (73); Alfred Peckham, James Peckham and George Peckham (464); George E. Peckham (463); Alfred Peckham and Charles

W. Brooks, successors to Christopher J. Finn and Peter Finn (474-475.)—Peoples Drain Ditch Company incorporated; George A. Percival, succeeded by Martin Inda and Amaldo Irrabarren (597); Pessi and Garavanta, succeeded by H. Bersani, intervenor (83); Anna M. Petersen (592); J. E. Petersen, succeeded by S. Parlanti (573); R. S. Petersen and wife (310); Constantino Petri and Bruno Petri, successors to Peter Lawless (624); Domingo Pezzi (69); Dr. F. H. Phillips, successor to W. E. Lampson and F. E. Savage (247); George S. Phoenix, succeeded by Mrs. Marie Yori (249); Santino Piazzo, intervenor (138); Lorenzo Picetti, Luigi Picetti and Pietro Picetti (68); Julius Pieh, successor to Federal Trust Company (253); Pearson and Cafferata (244½); William Pierson, succeeded by E. R. Albee and Leora Albee (638); A. Pincolini, intervenor (88); Joseph Pincolini, intervenor (137); Joseph Pincolini, succeeded by R. C. Jensen, intervenor (131-132); Victoria Piretto (149); N. J. Ploder, succeeded by J. H. Kormier (554); E. Plumb Estate (153); R. Plumb Estate (198); Irene Poole and James Poole, succeeded by Mrs. Ed Calhoun (551); E. J. Posvar, succeeded by T. H. Blundell (637); M. Pradere, successor to C. D. Dixon and M. Yribarren (340); H. J. Pratt, intervenor (128-129); R. M. Price, trustee (491); Vernon Price (521); Mrs. E. A. Proctor (549); S. J. Prose, succeeded by Charles E. Catoir and Joe P. Strathman (397); John H. Prosole, intervenor (85); Louis Prosole, intervenor (87); R. L. Pryor, successor to N. T. Neilson (563); Pyramid Lake Reservation (see United States).

(Q) G. B. Questa, succeeded by Mark L. Yori (302-303-404); Guilio Quilici, of successors to Walter Berry (470-471); R. Quilici and G. Panelli, successors to L. Garavanta (625); Peter Quillici, intervenor, successor to G. S. Denton and G. Ricci (17); Abbie W. Quinn, intervenor, successor to Nancy J. Laughton (103); E. F. Questa (74).

(R) Antonio Raffetto (140-292-614); B. Raggio, succeeded by B. Rosasco (299-386); B. Raggio, succeeded by C. Maggiolo (300); B. Raggio, succeeded by Mark L. Yori (387); A. H. Ramelli, successor to J. McCollum (289); A. H. Ramelli, successor to Mary G. Bellamy and Mrs. G. R. Fettic (294); Alfonso Ramelli, successor to D. Rosasco and P. Rosasco (295); Caesar A. Ramelli (709-710-711-712-713-714); Matteo Ramelli, successor to Charles Maggiolo (388); Kathryn N. Ray, successor to Robert Jensen (496); Charles L. Raymond and Elizabeth E. Raymond, succeeded by C. L. Richards (378); Florence M. Read (430); Florence M. Read and Mrs. R. J. Read, succeeded by Mrs. Adalina Trosi (346-347-348); John Read; Antone Rebori (374); H. Reid, succeeded by Reno Golf Club (262); D. W. Reilly, successor to J. F. O'Brien (245); Mrs. M. Reilly (243); John Reinmiller (241); Reno Brewing Company, incorporated (400); City of Reno (371); Reno Golf Club, successor to L. W. Berrum (178-262); Reno Power, Light and Water Company, incorporated, succeeded by the Truckee River Company, incorporated (95-96-99-100); Reno Power, Light and Water Company, incorporated, succeeded by R. C. Jensen, intervenor (131-132); Reno Press Brick Company, incorporated (272); Henrietta Revert, succeeded by Walts Brothers (93-724); J. P. Reynolds, successor to T. H. Blundell (630); G. Ricci, succeeded by Peter Quillici (17); A. L. Rice, Grant E. Rice, succeeded by Martin Jensen (591); Mary E. Rice, succeeded by W. G. Smith (265-462); Warren G. Rice, succeeded by A. Capurro (594); C. L. Richards, successor to T. Parry Tyson (377); C. L. Richards, successor to Charles L. Raymond and Elizabeth E. Raymond (378); Richardson and Degman, succeeded by Carl Elges (64); D. W. Ridenour, successor to W. P. Lyell (226-227); Henry Riter (291); Riverside Mill Company (10); F. Roberti, succeeded by Antone Borsi and Steve Borsi (53); Mrs. Lena Robertina, succeeded by Rick De Bernardi (56); Mrs. N. L. Robinson,

succeeded by Mrs. N. L. Theusen (543); D. Rogero, successor to Schaffer Estate (390); B. Rosasco, successor to B. Raggio (141-299-386); Carlo Rosasco, succeeded by C. P. Ferrel (305-407½); Carlo Rosasco, successor to Schaffer Estate (407); D. Rosasco and P. Rosasco, succeeded by Alfonso Ramelli (295); G. Rosasco, intervenor, successor to I. J. Walker (126); Joseph Rosasco, intervenor (139); Fred Ross (26); O. C. Ross, succeeded by Andy Bonamici, G. Sorani and S. Sorani (581); F. M. Rowland (297); F. M. Rowland, succeeded by John Aratzabel (298); Joe Ryans and E. Hawkins, successors to J. J. Barton (154).

(S) John Sable (32); August Salet, successor to G. W. Ingalls and wife, Eliza Ingalls (396); John Salisbury, succeeded by Chris Theusen (90); John Salisbury (18); Signelio Salvatore (109-193); H. D. Sanborn, successor to George W. Mapes and J. J. Murray (96); Toni Saralagui, or Antonio Savellegin (239); P. Saturno, succeeded by Nora Clark (269-364); Viola M. Sauer and Ella Bailey (655-656-657-658-659-675); A. F. Scanarino (273); J. A. Scanavino (440); Margaret Schaffer Estate, succeeded by D. Rogero (390); A. E. Springer (395); Carlo Rosasco (407), and H. G. Humphrey (408); Scheeline Banking and Trust Company, succeeded by John P. Williams (628-629); Scheeline Estate and H. Fleishacker (588); Agostino Schiappecasse (148-229); Lizzie Schmitt (270½); J. H. Schroeder, successor to Mrs. Bessie Bovee (492); William H. Schroeder; Mrs. John Schwandt, successor to John Schwandt and A. R. Kosswig (567); F. Sciaroni (306); J. M. Scott, successor to Thomas Scott (309-408¾); Scott Ranch Ditch Company (490); Cora May Sellman (715); Antonio Semenza (585); W. L. Semenza and C. E. Mack; J. J. Shannon, intervenor (121); S. Sharp (35); John H. Sheehan, succeeded by John Gregorich (553); Mrs. Mary Sherman (127); Lucy E. Short and William C. Short, intervenors (480-481-482-483-484); Salvatore Signelio (109-193); Dora Silvey (589); G. A.

Silvey and P. Casinelli, successors to John Gotalli (583); Mrs. L. Simas, intervenor (110); Frank Simoni and J. Simoni, intervenors, successors to A. Mosconi (106-107); Ella M. Smith (see now Ella M. Bailey); F. C. Smith, successor to T. J. Nash and Comer (565); L. D. Smith (652-653-654); Preston B. Smith (275); W. G. Smith, successor to Mary E. Rice (265-462); H. E. Snare, successor to Mary De Remer (442); W. M. Snare, intervenor (113-114); G. Sorani and S. Sorani, of successors to O. C. Ross (581); Mary Sorani and Plenio Sorani (529); Mrs. Sorenson, successor to Mrs. Lonkey and Mrs. Page (41); Charles T. Sorgi, successor to George W. Mapes (361); Nick Sorgi, succeeded by J. S. Lyons (646); Nick Sorgi, succeeded by Holcomb Brothers (669-702 to 705); South Side Drain Ditch Company, incorporated; South Side Irrigating Canal Company, incorporated (228); Southern Pacific Company, incorporated, lessee of Central Pacific Railway Company, incorporated (526-527); Spanish Spring Valley Ditch Company, incorporated (341); A. E. Springer, successor to Schaffer Estate (395); State of Nevada (see Nevada, state of); Steamboat Canal and Irrigation Company, incorporated, successor to Steamboat Canal Company (16); Steele Corporation, (incorporated) (524-596); James Steele; Martha Steinberger, succeeded by Annie M. Matley and John B. Matley (519-522); C. L. Steiner, successor to R. N. Brannin (557); Henry Stephens, succeeded by S. Oppio (609); Mrs. S. M. Stephens, succeeded by N. B. Kyker (550); Carl Stoddard (449); Charles H. Stoddard (381-450); Cora N. Stoddard; J. E. Stout, successor to W. H. Davis (566); Joe P. Strathman and Charles E. Catoir, successors to S. J. Prose (397); Mrs. Clara Streiff, succeeded by G. Ginocchio (429); G. C. Stroder, succeeded by Mrs. Otto Holz (560); John B. Sturla, succeeded by M. P. Depaoli (641); Matie Summerfield, later Matie D. Carter, succeeded by D. C. Wheeler, Inc., (incorporated) (182-207); B. Sundin (333-334); A. F. Swall and Margaret A. Swall, succeeded by G. D. Maddalena, intervenor, (72-186); Emma J. Swan, suc-

cessor to George Imes and Andrew Drake (436); Augusta Swanson (307-407¾); C. A. Swart, succeeded by F. M. Konkel and B. M. Konkel (558).

(T) Frances M. Taber, formerly Frances M. Whitburn (123-364½); Angeline Tachino, Guy Tachino, John Tachino, Joseph Tachino, Mary Tachino and Rosie Tachino (665-691-692); S. F. Tallman, succeeded by Mrs. E. A. Drolette (169); J. R. Tarner, succeeded by Anna Jensen (547); Sam Tarner, successor to Anna Taylor (546); C. L. Taylor and successors (398-399); Anna Taylor, succeeded by Sam Tarner (546); H. S. Teasdale, successor to W. H. Corbiere (556); Tessier (42); Chris Theusen, succeeded by Paul Garson, intervenor (46); Chris Theusen, successor to John Salisbury (90); Mrs. N. L. Theusen, successor to Mrs. N. L. Robinson (543); Mrs. Alice Thoma, succeeded by Nevada Stock Farm, incorporated (452) and Truckee Meadows Slaughtering Company, incorporated (458); Peter Thomsen, successor to Stephen Ede and Phillip Ede (215-216-217); Reuben C. Thompson and Mabel E. Thompson (379); J. W. Titus, succeeded by Marino Melillo (170); Mrs. Adalina Trosi (337-338-346-347-348); Angelo Trosi, succeeded by J. E. Trosi (733-734-735); Truckee Meadow Slaughtering Company, incorporated, successor to Mrs. Alice Thoma (458); The Truckee River General Electric Company, incorporated, succeeded by Truckee River Power Company, incorporated, (5-6-7-8-9-96-97-98-99-100-359, 725, 726); Trustees, Reno Lodge No. 14, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, intervenors (120); Trustees Reno Lodge No. 13, Free and Accepted Masons, intervenors (120); Felix Turrillas and Amailo Yriarte, successors to James Burke and Peter Burke (288); R. C. Turritin, trustee (see Margaret Schaffer Estate); A. Turtarolo (23); T. Parry Tyson, succeeded by C. L. Richards (377).

(U) Lucy M. Ulyatt, succeeded by Alex Crotta (576-577); United States [Newlands Project, formerly Truckee-Carson Project; Derby Canal and Lahanton Reservoir

(3), Lake Tahoe (4), Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation (1-2); Reno Indian Colony (499)]; University of Nevada (281-384); University Stock Farm (264); Unknown Owners (28-33-43); Mary F. Upson (301).

(V) Blanche MaeBelle Vanderwerker (382½); Blanche MaeBelle Vanderwerker, succeeded by Julius Pieh (253); A. Van Derhoof, successor to Mrs. William Calligan and E. B. Graves (536); J. Vanetti, succeeded by L. A. L. Green (661-673-674); Margaret Van Meter (331-332); Venanzio D. Andrea and A. Deini, successors to J. B. McCullough (345); Verdi Lumber Company, incorporated, (7-20); Verdi Municipal Use (45); Verdi School (44).

(W) Wadsworth Light and Water Company, incorporated, (13-14-15-635); I. J. Walker, intervenor (125); I. J. Walker, succeeded by G. Rosasco, intervenor (126); Morgan Wallace (555); Frederick Walts, Guy W. Walts and Herbert Walts, as Walts Brothers (251-453-454-455), successors to Henrietta Revert (93-724a-b-c-d-e); G. W. Walts (203); William Walts (252); Mrs. Minnie B. Ward, succeeded by Eli Gauthier and P. Leauthier (417); and John B. Matley and Annie M. Matley (518-523); George D. Washburn and Mary Washburn, successors to S. F. Washburn (632); Henry Washburn (633); Washoe County [Hospital (497), Verdi School (44)]; Washoe Lake Reservoir and Galena Creek Ditch Company, incorporated (660 to 672); Washoe Power and Development Company, incorporated, succeeded by Truckee River Power Company, incorporated (8-96-97); Robert Watson (423); Wells Estate Company, incorporated (428); Otto Werner, successor to Katherine Werner (365); C. W. Westover (158); D. C. Wheeler, Inc., (65-181-182-195-207 to 208½-721-722-723); successors to Matie D. Carter (182-195-207); successors to Nevada Gunite Manufacturing and Construction Company, incorporated (246); succeeded by University Stock Farm (264); Mrs. N. J. Wheeler (715); Frances M. Taber, formerly Frances M. Whitburn (123-

364½); Samuel Wilbur (425); Sam M. Wiley (24); Emma J. Williams, later Emma J. Marble (485-486-487-488-489); J. F. Williams, succeeded by C. M. Copelin and Mrs. P. E. Fulwider (545); John P. Williams, successor to Thomas Hill (628-629); R. W. Williams, succeeded by E. S. Heward (389); William H. Winfrey and Edwin E. Winfrey, succeeded by H. G. Humphrey (439) and Pietro Casinelli (403); Christ T. Wogan (737-738); J. L. Wollam, intervenor (115); J. L. Wollam (268) and succeeded by F. V. Avilla, intervenor (119); Elizabeth J. Wright, John W. Wright, Sarah M. Wright and William G. Wright (221-222); H. Reid, succeeded by Reno Golf Club (262); J. M. Wyckoff, successor to James Jepsen (537); Wilkinson Brothers and Ennor, successors to T. S. Ferretto and to others (179½-206-259).

(Y) Mrs. Marie Yori (603-604), successor to George S. Phoenix (249); Mark L. Yori (502), successor to Eddystone Farm and Produce Company and G. B. Questa (302-303-404), successor to B. Raggio (387); M. Yribarren, succeeded by M. Pradere (340).

(Z) D. Zolezzi, succeeded by Stefano Capurro and David Gardella (736); Gerolemo Zolezzi, intervenor, successor to G. Fellipelli (86).

(AA) Ackerman, Glenn W. & Ruth (247); Acrea, D. L. (431, 432); Adams, Wayne B. (250); Agnes, John (458); Aguerrebere, Martin (138); Ah You Est., A. R. Schindler, Trustee for Wayne & Roland Asher (250); Aldabe, Bert & wife Marie (119); Alexander, Henry (247); Allen, Ira T. & wife (179); Allison, Geo. (278, 287, 304); Altic, Edith B. & A. L. (366); American Loan Society (454); Anderson, Chas. J. (367); Anderson, Irene (574, 575); Anderson, Pete (208); Anderson, Robb & wife Ida (232); Anderson, Tom & Mildred (452); Anderson, Wm. H. & wife Zelia A. (250); Andrews, W. L. (208); Annett, Sheldon & Audrey (249); Arden, John (59); Arigoni, A. M. & wife Natalie (247); Armstrong,

Alice Powers (64, 173); Atcheson, Katherine C. (48); Atkinson, Frances B. (177); Atkinson, Paul E. & wife Marie (119); Aust, W. T. (244); Austin, W. C. (—); Avansino, John (184, 214); Avansino, Louis (143); Avansino, William and Silvo (368); Avanzino, Jack (597); Avanzino, John L. (368); Avanzino, Thomas (457); Ayres, Irvin L. (55); Azcarata, Frank (622); Aznarez, Eusebio (247).

(BB) Baggenstos, Manual (498); Baker, Ella A. (574, 575); Baker, Harold (574, 575); Baker, Herman (574, 575); Baker, Isabelle (574, 575); Baker, Nellie (574, 575); Baker, Mildred Hobe & Charles J. (717); Balatti, Louis A. & wife Hazel (459); Bamberger, Geo. E. (503, 504, 505); Barbagelata, Joe (592); Bares, Raymon F. & wife Pauline (249); Barlow, Wm. H. & wife Lennie (452); Barry, Mrs. Clara (207); Bartholomew, Frank & Antonia (274); Bazell, Novice & Nable (502); Beasley, Bud L. & wife Nellie E. (55); Beecher, Helyn (177); Beecher, Wm. T. & wife Janett (247); Beedle, Hadley (250); Beemer, Louise B. (454); Beemer, William (55); Beko, Tom & Willie (454); Belford, John S. (191); Bell, Enock J. & wife Carrie (209, 210); Belli, Mario (50, 50a, 97, 97a); Belmont, Adeline (454); Bennett, Delbert & wife Marjorie R. (454); Benson, Wm. B. & wife Anna (424, 425); Berg, Carl & wife Erma (177); Bergeret, L. A. (235); Bergstrom, R. H. (467, 468); Bernhard, Fred & wife Hazel (247); Berry, Paul & Gladys (456); Berrum, Karoline (261); Bertoluochi, C. A. (454); Bevilacqua, Emilio (209, 210); Biltz, Norman (64, 178½, 204, 206, 247, 249, 250); Birdsall, Fred R. & Celia T. (454); Bishop, Leon F. & wife Ruby A. (153); Bitner, E. Clyde & wife Angeline (249); Black, Alton & wife Louise (208); Black, Edna May (177); Blackmar, Francesca (628, 629); Block, P. G. (431); Blumberg, Kitty (208½); Bohal, Les (205); Bonham, Greely W. (431, 432); Bonnell, Eulah (177, 512); Bosq, August (136, 136a); Bottomly, Ralph (177); Bowen, Grant L.

& wife True Gifford (247); Boyd, John B. (130); Boylan, Anna C. (358-359); Boswell, Alice (409); Boyne, Albert B. (454); Brennan, Austin J. & Margaret (123); Bresson, Ernest E. & Raymond Keller (428); Britnell, Lawrence (498); Browder, M. D. (205); Brown, Carl & Nellie (498); Brown, E. L. (431, 432); Brown, Elmer L. & wife Marine (431, 432); Brown, F. W. & wife Anna (209); Brown, Mrs. H. H. (457); Brown, Hazel & Howard (179, 251, 252, 205); Brown, Irvin C. & wife Jean Filler (133); Brown, Julia Angeline (141, 299); Brownell, Earl & Myrtle (498); Brundidge, Alva A. (454); Brunetti, Frank & Nancy (744); Brussard, Wm. & wife Evelyn (208); Bryson, Lena (249); Bunge, L. W. & wife Helen (136, 136a); Burchett, Chloe (—); Burge, Lee and wife Mildred (206); Burke, N. E. & wife Virginia M. (191); Buchanan, Freeman M. & wife Lida M. (133); Burns, Robt. James & wife Kathryn Pine (247); Burris, Charles W. & wife (699, 699a); Buscaglia, D. (181, 208); Busey, Douglas A. & wife (243); Bushing, Clarence H. (534); Butler, Fred & Violet (452); Butner, W. R. & S. 208½); Bates, Geo. & Earl, Geo. Wilkinson (412); Browne, J. J. & Nevada L. (431); Bruce, Martha R. (431); Bruce, M. R. & Mary I. Ryan (431).

(CC) Cafferata, August J. (621, 623); Cafferata, F. J. (529); Cafferata, Harold & wife Janet R. (243); Cafferata, M. E. (408); Caffrey, Willis & wife Dorothy (72b, 73, 76); Cairns, J. H. (133); Callahan, Anne Elizabeth (647, 647½); Cameron, R. H. & Lee Minor (177); Campbell, Edwin & Estella (407); Campbell, James L. (244); Campbell, Willard V. B. (65, 181, 208); Canepa, Fred (54, 101); Canepa, G. (170); Canepa, Louis (51, 94, 94a); Canepa, William (94, 94a); Cannon, Aquilla & wife Louise (209, 210); Cantlon, Vernon (634); Cantrell, Robert A. (256); Capitani, Joe & wife Josephine (153); Caples, Hazel W. (454); Capurro, B. & Ernest (52, 52½, 146, 727, 727½); Capurro, Joe & Pete (405, 406); Capurro, John (454); Capurro, Louis J. & William J. (466, 472); Capurro, Louisa (459);

Capurro, Rosemary & Victor, Dave Gardella, (408¾, 136, 136a, 398, 407½, 407¾, 408½); Capurro, Victor (342, 137, 139, 136, 136a); Caramella, Katherine (457, 408); Caramella, S. (459, 600); Carano, S. J. (177); Cardinal, Ralph F. (454); Cardinellia, Geo. & wife Gertrude (431); Carlton, Ralph (438); Carpenter, Adrie (443); Carver, Edna J. (431); Carver, James & wife Lillian (454); Casazza, A. (431); Casazza, Joe C., Jr., Ernest, Roy & Donald (717); Cassinelli, P., Jr. (583); Cauble, Angus & Janet (452); Ceresola, W. J. & J. A. (639, 640, 642); Chafee, A. M. (209); Champion, W. J. & wife Laura Belle (208); Chango, Maurice L. & wife Ruby (247); Chase, Russell (——); Chism, E. W. (369); John Edward & wife Miriam (369); Christensen, Arthur B. & wife Pearle M. (209); Christensen, Mrs. Daisy (529); Christensen, Laurida (494, 511, 595); Christensen, Pete (358, 359); Clark, Birdie May (209); Clark, Cecil E. & wife Martha K. (454); Clark, F. N. (454); Clark, Jack S. & Marguerite (515); Clarke, Moss M. (368); Claus, Frank & Betty (429); Cleary, John J. & wife Joyce A. (454); Clink, M. (165); Clough-Fulton Co. (400); Cobb, Will (177); Collard, Geo. A. (454); Collier, Ann (63, 173); Compton, Byron C. & wife Sylvia F. (454); Conelly, Leslie J. & wife Carmelita (368); Conley, Lester C. (153); Connoly, Coleman & wife Johanna (249); Consolidated Warehouse Co. (407¾, 408, 307); Cook, Gordon Ellis & Marguerite (498); Cooper, C. F. & N. M. (208½); Corecco, Alma & Math Schmith (434); Corle, Fred & wife Nellie (165); Costa, Manuel E. (118); Couch, B. L. & wife Ellen O. (249); Cozzalio, Frank G. & wife Lydia (215); Crampton, Phillip H. (106, 107); Crawford, E. M. & wife Thelma (431); Cremer Investment Co. (395); Crews, Charles (452); Crowell, Mary (67); Cullen, Ray W. (356); Cuni, Ferdinand (452); Curry, Gladys A. (454); Curti, Geo. & Julia (319); Curti, Katherine (167).

(DD) Daly, Anna E. (716); Damonte, Bennie (701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 715a); Damonte, Louis

(701, 702, 703, 704, 707, 715a, 87); D'Andrea, Venanzio (339); Darby, Mary E. (431); Darrah, Lee & Carrol (196); Davis, Mary W. (182, 213); Davis, Raymond & wife Lois Evans (133); Davis, Russell B. (409); Dawson, Edward B. & wife Lois A. (182); Dean, Graham M. & wife Ruth (179); Del Cima, Amelia (209); DelCurto, A. W. (717, 718, 187); DeLucchi, Marvel (209, 210); DeLucchi, John P. (498); DeLucchi, Leo (——); Depaoli, A. (491); Depaoli, Angelina (491); Depaoli, V. (123); Depeder, Jos. L. & wife (300, 305); Depoali, Richard & Furie (586); Dianda, E. (407); Dixon, John & Charlotte (498); Dondero, Chas. (62); Donovan, John (191); Doolittle, Theresa (311); Dorsay, P. N. & wife Elva (424); Downing, Uberto S. & wife Hazel E. (455); Drake, Mrs. F. A. (408½); Drake, Floy N. (126); Drake, Robert (178½, 257); Dresser, Daniel (——); Dron, Geo. W. & wife Louise (249); Dron, Louise N. (244); Duberstein, Isadore & wife Clara (206); Duchene, Mrs. P. F. (356); Duelks, Marie L. (454); Duferrena, Grace (244); Dunn, Allen Y. & wife Alice Day Cook (356); Dwyer, Teresa Marketti (424); Douglas, Mantee (454).

(EE) Eaton, Margaret J. (250); Eccles, Forrest (83, 84, 107); Edwards, William G. (107); Edmonson, Hattie B. (177); Eggy, Otto & Lena (452); Elsen, Theodore & wife Lillian Y. (363); Elges, Louise (64, 316); Ellis, Bessie J. (605, 606, 606a, 607, 607a); Endsley, L. C. & wife Mary (431); Escalle, P. (428, 429); Esden, H. W. (635); Evans, Karl & Isabelle (502); Evans, Leslie (130, 133); Evans, J. N. Inc. (130); Eveland, A. John (64, 173); Everett, T. R. (494).

(FF) F. & A. M. Lodge No. 13 (122); Fairchild, M. A. & Edna M. (250); Faretto, Leslie (452); Faretto, Raymond (452); Faretto, Tony (452, 457); Farretto, John C., Antone, Michael, Rose, Charles A. (67); Fairbanks, Boyd & wife Emily (153); Fairbanks, Lee (356, 153); Feretto, E. (509, 517); Ferrari, Eugene M. & wife

Lee (244); Ferraris, Joseph & wife Diamond (390); Feuerstein, Wm. (244, 280, 130); Field, John S. (182); Fife, Betty, William, James & Joseph (266, 469); Figone, Antonio (335, 571, 572); First National Bank of Nevada as Trustee (179, 179½, 259); Fisher, Cletus M. (256); Fleming, Charlotte (55, 56); Flick, Margaret B. (514, 601, 602); Flint, Herbert (226); Flyge, Ludwig (431); Folk, Otis B., Campbell, James L. & Crowder, Philip (244); Foote, Harry S. (454); Ford, Frances D. & Robert H. (179); Ford, Neal K. & wife Ruby (454); Foreson, Alfred E. (200, 233, 322); Fox, Forrest & Margaret (449); Frandsen, Katherine (250); Franklin, Tamara (443); Fraser, Wm. H. (170); Frazer, Ray S. (322); Frey, Leo and Frances A. (178½, 179, 257); Frohlich, A. C. (209); Frost, Demarino (743); Frost, Harry J. & Ethel (68); Frosig, Arthur & wife Mamie (358, 359); Fugit, John Cleveland & wife Mildred (18, 90); Fuller, May Bell & M. K. (175).

(GG) Galvin, Joseph & wife (324, 578); Games, J. R. (64, 173); Garaventa, Lugi (625); Garaventa, Serafino (613, 614); Garbarino, Joe (159); Gardella, Joseph (78, 188); Gardella, Margarita (now Mrs. M. Vipiana) (598, 599); Gardella, N. (54, 174); Garson, Sina (46); Gaspari, Caesar, Emilio & Joseph (350, 350a, 354); Gault, Chas. J. (313); Gault, J. H. (310); Gelmsted, Ada A. & husband John (232); General Petroleum Corp. (400); General Service Station (431); George, C. L. (462); Gerow, Mrs. Echo (——); Getchell, N. H. (177); Ghigerri, Amelia (185, 186, 581); Ghiglieri, Milo & wife Jennie (208, 244); Ghisletta, Paul (340); Gibson, L. E. (247); Gilmour, William P. (72, 72a, 186); Gilstrom, Albertina (443); Gino, Frank & Frank Motara (294); Ginocchio, John D., William J. and Joseph E. (81, 82); Giroux, Roland J. (492); Gladding, Eva (431); Goddard, N. T. (244); Goff, Ira & wife (389); Goldner, Florence D. & Arthur (252); Gooch, Walter H. & wife Marion P. (64, 173); Gorman, Thomas K. (Roman Catholic Bishop-134); Gotchy, Lloyd E. & wife Helen B. (454);

Gottardi, Mrs. A. Theresa (557); Gould, Prudence H. (498, 500); Granata, Archie & wife Angelina (454); Gray, Harry & wife Lilah B. (429); Green, Dorothy J. (247); Greenridge Syndicate (64); Greenswig, Frank & wife Ida (389); Grifantini, V. & wife Maria (454); Griffin, Wm. & wife Pearl (249); Grose, Grace (328); Grose, Louise J. (316); Grose, Thomasine (329); Guisti, Veneno & Geny (454); Gulledge, Virgil C. & wife Thelma (244); Gunsburg, Gertrude (438).

(HH) Haddock, F. J. (179); Hallis, John J. & wife Olive L. (271); Hamill, M. H. & wife Grace (177); Hamlin, Clarence S. & wife Alma (244, 153); Hammersmark, Orva (206); Hammond, Gertrude (429, 440); Hancock, Chas. H. & wife Maggie (454); Hancock, Luke B. & wife Hazel H. (454); Hanna, Dale L. (247); Hanna, Edward O. & wife Minerva E. (440); Hanna, Laura (615); Hanser, Anna (125); Hanser, Anna as Guardian for Stanley Hanser (125); Hanson, Florence (498); Han on, Hans (103); Hanson, N. J. (125, 126); Hanson, Walter R. & wife Alta B. (133); Hanson, Walter (125); Hardison, Zelma V. (177); Hardy, Cornelia & husband Telge F. (153); Harper, Harry (454); Harper, Twyman C. (244); Harrington, Earl W. (389); Hartock, Kurt & wife Julia (454); Hastings, L. L. & Marie (136a); Haverland, Chas. H. & wife Bertha S. (434); Hawkins, Leonard (147); Heater, Clair & wife Alice (209, 210); Heidrick, Adelaide (456); Heidtman, H. C. (69, 440); Hermerly, Herbert & wife Elizabeth (408); Herman, A. J. (——); Herman, Raphael & Norman (130); Hermansen, Victor E. (443); Herman, Francis J. & wife Ethel (179); Heric, Fred Roy (209, 210); Hess, Jesse & Herbert (449); Hess, Mary (244); Hiell, Geo. (408); Hiell, Raymond L. (408); Hiatt, Carolyn I. (244); Higgins, Agnes M. (411); Higley, Chas. A. & wife (443); Hill, August (452, 454, 456, 467, 468, 438); Hill, Eliza & Wm. (452); Hitchens, Richard A. & wife Leona H. (153); Hobson, Joe & Thelma (141); Hobson, Richard & wife Marietta (177);

Hoffman, John L. & wife Ellen (244); Holcomb, Geo. & wife Grace (223); Holgate, Arthur E. & wife Phyliss (247); Hollenbeck, H. A. (615); Hollingsworth, W. R. (244); Holtz, Angie S. (555, 559); Hood, Emma M. (454); Hooly, Carl C. & wife Doris (177); Hoover, Carl & Ruth (452); Hopper, W. & wife Alameda (64, 173); Horgan, Edward J. & wife Grace Cantlon (454); Horgan, J. E. & Veronica (170); Houghton, Samuel G. & wife B. (356); Howd, Eleanor Johnson (104); Huck, Wm. & Martha (208); Huddleston, Schelley (247); Humphrey, J. W. & wife Gertrude (454); Hund, Erwin, J. & wife Eulelia (358, 359); Hunter, Harry M. & wife Lydia Irene (454); Hursh, Vern V. (434).

(II) Indermuhl, Adolph (521); Indiano, Martin (461); Irat[illegible]bal, John (251); Isbell, C. V. & wife Mabel (250); Isbell Construction Co. (450, 451); Isola, Dante & Armide, Nello Ceccarelli & Isola Ceccarelli (452); Izrael, Maurice (247).

(JJ) Jackson, Paul F. (251); John, Alfred (178½); James, Edmund & wife Grace (244); Jensen, Carrie (349); Jensen, Viola E. & husband Christian M. (153); Jewett, W. K. (177); Johnson, B. A. & wife Agnes (717); Johnson, Mabel C. & Kilroy, Helen M. (194); Johnson, Sarah Z. (113, 114); Jones, Elmer C. (605, 606, 606a, 607, 607a); Jones, Robert B. (638).

(KK) Kahn, L. Stanley (179); Kanable, Cholteal (247); Kaupp, Ethel B. (206); Kearns, Mrs. J. J. (64, 173); Kessler, Earl & wife Louise (247); Key, Joseph B. (249); Kibble, Mildred (110); King, Herbert & wife (247); Kimberley, A. K. & wife Elizabeth (179); Kingsley, Thos. (407½); Kirchner, Ed & Henry (300); Kirkpatrick, Francis A. & wife Ruth (244); Klein, Margaret Schuyler (454); Kleppe, E. J., Arthur, Eulah, Elsie, Mrs. Fred, Neva, Patricia (617); Kleppe, Fred Jr. (574-575); Kline, Dudley L. & wife Naomi B. (178½, 205); Klitsch, Miss Anna (368); Kohlepp, H. C. & wife Elva (244); Kopenhaver, B. E. & A. Z. (177); Koskela, Wm. W. (743).

(LL) Laing, W. H. (443); Laiolo, Pete & wife Juanita (459); Laiolo, Esther (459); Lampson, Rhoda A. (248); Landis, Martha W. (206, 179½, 259); Lane, Mildred L. (454); Larson, John (181); Larson, Lester J. (454); LaTourette, Mildred Peckman (464); Landers, Arthur E. (243); Laughton, George L. (244); Laurence, C. E. (255); Lavagnino, John & wife (177); Lawton Springs Inc. (103); Leonard, A. C. & wife Florence (454); Lee, Daniel (454); Lee, Ed (454); Lepori, Frank (315); Leggett, Helen (440); Lewis, Jess R. & Helen C. Joslin (177); Lewis, John V. & wife Rosella (178½, 205); Liddell, Parker (440); Lindley, Monaei (337, 338); Ling, Louis L. (57); Linnecke, Otto A. & wife Beverly V. (250); Lituanio, Andre (476, 479); Lombardi, Louis F. (249); Long, J. C. & wife Roma B. (55); Long, J. R. (——); Lothrop, Sarah F. (31); Lott, Esther (——); Lowery, Nellie (244); Loyd, Earl E. & wife Wilma M. (177); Loyd, Elmer (498); Lund, Thor E. (158).

(MM) MacIlravey, Mary E. (345); MacPhee, Carl H. & wife Ethel E. (133); McCafferty, C. A. (431); McCafferty, Edith (431); McCarran, P. A. (Pat) (625½, 626, 626a, 627, 629½); McCloud, E. E. & wife Louise (55); McCray, H. F. (160); McDermott, Ethel (153); McDonald, Elvira (234); McEwen, Clara E. (389); McGinnis, Wm. J. & wife Esther M. (452); McGuigan, Arthur (177); McKay, Zelma R. (445, 454); McKenzie, Hazel A. (48); McKernon, George & wife Helen (178½); McMahon, Willis A. & wife Leona M. (247); McMillen, C. W. & wife Edith (256); McMurdo, William (741); McNair, William (178½, 205); McNeilly, Harold A. (407¾); Machabee, Nola C. & Julia (177); Mack, T. W. (154, 165); Maffi, Joseph (431); Magzen, Mateo (162, 206); Maggiolo, John (459); Manha, Joe (297); Mann, August & daughter Katherine (454); Mansfield, Tom (191); March, Peter J. & wife Susan (357); Margrove, Frank & wife Emma (432); Marks, Peter (54); Marks, Ray (177); Marks, Raymond & wife Thelma (177);

Marshall, Harrison & wife Matilda (244); Marti, J. B. & wife Ann K. (179); Martin, Anne H. (154, 165); Martin, D. J. (454); Martin, Joe (——); Martin, Zack (243); Martinelli, Lawrence (297); Martini, G. (576); Masters, Donald E. & Eleanor (55); Matley, Clifford L. & wife Winona C. (522); Matteoni, Silvio & Narcisco (568, 568a); Maxwell, Agnes J. & Alice H. (516); May, Wilbur D. (74, 707, 718, 728); Mazour, Anatole J. & wife Lucile J. (454); Meginness, Robert V. (454); Meizel, Jeanne & Aubin J. (301, 311); Melilo, Ted A. & wife Helen E. (208); Memmer, Adolph & wife Anne (252); Menente, J. A. (106, 107); Menard, Allen (429); Messick, James B. (244); Metzger, Harry M. & wife Hattie R. (55); Meyer, Clarence J. & wife Merriam L. (244); Meyer, Lotta (449); Miles, Henry H. & wife Bernice (209, 210); Milligan, Wm. & wife Mary Francis (55); Moltzen, Thomas & wife Harriet D. (454); Moltzen, Thomas & Fitch, Leroy A. (179); Mongolo, Frank (247); Mongolo, Giggia (250, 330, 569); Moore, Mrs. C. H. (155, 157); Morgado, Jose & wife Mary J. (——); Morgan, Perry & wife Amelia (206); Morris, Edward F. & wife Fannie (244); Morris, Palmer M. & wife Ona A. (55); Morris, Morgan & wife Clara (498); Morrison, James (593); Mortensen, James (429); Moulton, Olin C. & wife Virginia (177); Muran L. (508); Murphy, Annie Isabelle (522); Myler, E. J. & wife Mary (411).

(NN) Nall, Gail L. (209, 210); Nay, Orvis W. & Grace (443); Nelson, Charles & Laura (110); Nelson, Herman V. & wife Jennie (133); Nevada Industrial Loan Corp. (431); Nevada Rock & Sand Co. (400); Newman, Martin & Margaret (498); Nichols, Albert W., Florence M., Marion C. (532, 533, 579, 580, 611); Nicora, Albert (630); Niel, Alice T. (454); Norbeck, Lucy H. (177); Norris, C. B. (431); Novelly, O. & O. Co. (132, 80); Noyes, John H. & wife Wilma M. (244); Nozu, Frank E. (279).

(OO) Oakley, Edith E. (431, 432); O'Connell, T. D. & wife Margaret (179); Oden, R. E. & wife Zoe (431);

Oetting, Freda (305); Ohls, C. C. & Albino (209); Olds, Sarah E. (251, 454); Olivia, Fred (293, 294, 295); Olsen, Carl E. (452); O'Rourke, Arthur J. (243); Ortiz, Ralph J. & wife Margaret (133); Otteraaen, Earl & wife Lina (202, 203, 204); Otteraaen, Lena (301); O. Y. Land & Cattle Co. (74, 79, 189).

(PP) Packer, H. (357); Page, Arnold S. (70); Pagni, Attilio (673); Palen, Botella (448); Pappas, Gus, Nick & Paul (454); Pappas, Wm. (208); Paradis, Ed. E. & Mary E. (249); Parke, Ella F. & Chas. S. (249); Parker, George (178½, 205); Parker, H. A. (454); Parks, Lucille S. (177); Parson, Edward (454); Partipilo, Mary Dormio (271); Passno, James R. & LeRoy V. (431); Paterson, Charles D. & wife Evelyn (454); Paterson, Wm. (249); Pecetti, Bud & Ela (74, 226); Pecetti, Frank & Elmer W. (77); Peckham, Edward M. (463, 464); Pedler, C. F. (69); Pedretti, August & Jennie Antone (506); Peigh, H. A. (89); Pence, Nola Gabrielda (443); Pereira, John & Olive (317); Peri, Julia (624); Perry, Geo. (454); Peterson, Adah E. (154, 165); Peterson, Herman & wife Amy T. (179); Petri, Daisy (454); Pozzi, John (600); Phenegar, John F. & wife Paralee (426); Picetti, John (24); Pickens, Emma G. & Harvey A. (241); Pierce, Chas. Victor & wife Juanita Alice (247); Pierce, Frank & wife Bleva (208); Pike, Allan R. & wife Patricia (232); Pillsbury, Mrs. Horace D. & Mary (208½); Pimental, Francisco J. & wife Gertrude Hash (498); Pimental, Tony (127, 127a); Pincolini, Elma Josephine (141, 299); Pincolini, E. & Nora (87, 88, 88a); Pisani, A. (251); Plath, Bonnie E. (252); Pledger, Raymond & wife Alice (209, 210); Plumb, Beatrice, Edward and Joyce May (153); Plumb, Edward (153); Plumb, Kate (153, 198); Plumley, Alden J. & wife Martha H. (178½, 205); Polk, Angus (301); Pool, Wm. C. & wife V. S. (133); Poulsen, Russell & wife Virginia Lee (249); Powell, J. S. & wife Dolores (431); Preece, Clarence J. & wife L. O. (133); Prescott,

June C. (454); Puddington, George & wife Grace (133); Pultz, Thelma (209, 210).

(QQ) Quadrie, Lawrence & Annie M. (498); Quanchi, P. (387); Quilici, Angelina (17, 17a); Quilici, Mario & Guilio (470, 471); Quilici, E. M. (72, 186); Quimby, George & Ann (454); Quinn, Frank P. (191); Quivey, Robert W. & Ruth (250); Questa, Silvo & wife Jennie (603).

(RR) Rae, Roy & wife Neva (718); Raffetto, Joseph L. (342); Raffetto, Louis (615); Raine, J. P. (456); Raine, Robert (427); Ralston, Ethel (177); Ramelli, Caesar & Julius C. (709, 710, 711, 712, 713); Ramelli, Edith & Mona (388); Ramelli, Wm. M. & wife Nora E. (60, 61); Ramsey, Keston L. & wife Carlisle M. (249); Randall, Edward & wife Bernice (133); Rankin, Martha Pedersen (93, 93a, 724, 724a, 724b, 724c); Rasteili, Steve & Marie (429); Ratzlaff, David B. (428); Ravera, Bert & wife Lenora (443); Rebori, Wm. (250); Record, Maude P. (256); Reed, Burt A. (178½, 205); Reese, Mary Edna (245); Reeves, J. H. (244); Reilly D. W. (568); Reno Lodge No. 13, F. & A. M. (122); Reno Securities Co. (351); Reno Trap Shooting Club (A. A. Brundidge (251, 454); Rewana Farms Inc. (474); Rey, Louise M. (434); Rhodes, Bryce (247); Rice, Henry L. & wife Mildred (360); Rice, Lois M. (157); Rice, Lois as Guardian for Marie, Floyd & Bertha Pisco (116, 117); Richardson, J. L. (69a, 69b); Riddick, Bert (452); Rissone, Rodolfo (123, 169, 564½); Roberts, Lucile O. (51, 509); Robinson, Bernard B. (454); Robinson, J. L. & wife Elizabeth Evans (616, 618); Robison, Donald & wife Ruth M. (182); Rockwood, C. W. (55, 56, 151); Rodriquez, Earnest & Helen (153); Rogers, Mrs. Alice (400); Rogers, Daniel R. (209, 210); Root, Louise F. (243); Root, Lynott, B. & wife Dorothy E. (249); Ross, Kenneth W. & wife Carol B. (55); Ross, Randall T. (454); Rossi, Natalie (520, 584); Rovetti, Marion L. (249); Ruark, Chas. Wm. & wife Margaret

(178½, 205); Rucker, Melvin L. (133); Ruedy, Clifford J. & wife Anne B. (153); Rueff, Isabell E. (408¾); Rumbaugh, Dana L. & wife (133); Rusk, Wally R. & wife Thelma E. (454); Russell, George H. & wife Dorothy Peary (209); Ryan, Elizabeth (154); Ryan, John J. (208½); Ryan, Paul (431).

(SS) Sandry, Ernest, L. (209, 210); Saturno, Joseph & Victor (231, 356); Sauer, George (208½); Sauer, Richard P. & wife Lucille B. (454); Savage, Leonard C. & wife Gertrude (64, 173); Saviers, C. E. & wife Bessie (64, 173); Saxby, Harvey B. & wife Rachel (133); Scanavino, Joe (58); Scarlett, J. B. (438, 443, 206); Schauer, Karl & wife Madeline (208); Schiappicasse, Mary (148, 229); Scheuller, Albert & wife Virginia J. (178½, 205); Schmidt, Roy B. & wife Louise (431); Schmith, Louis (434); Schragle, Albert (431, 432); Schneider, Jess & Audrey (498); Schroeder, Arthur A. (194); Schutz, J. F. (177, 244); Schutz, Mary E. (498); Scolari, Lizzie & Oscar (53); Scossa, Eugene (707); Scott, Ernest & wife Irene (247); Scott, J. M. (202, 203); Scott, Wm. Keith (454); Scott Motor Company (179, 206); Sealy, Ida M. (407½, 407¾); Sears, Cushman and Velma Irene (351); Secord, Walter & wife Amy Myrtle (208); Seeds, Dorsie C. (244); Seely, Edgar J. & Lorna (431); Sciarroni, Frank (202, 203, 206); Sellman, Cora May (454); Seltzer, Richard L. & Cora (456); Semenza, Maria (585); Senseney, H. M. (208½); Serpentino, Annie Marie (141, 299); Sesinger, William (133); Shaber, Geo. B. & Ethel M. (452); Shaddock, Geo. & wife Sarah (494); Shair, Fred Jr. (152); Shaw, Ruth L. (244); Sheen, Byrul L. & Loretta J. (452); Sherman, C. L. (177); Shidler, Wilbur K. & Mary B. (133); Shirton, Lorne M. & Eleanor (244); Short, Chas. H. (250); Shriver, W. Henry Clay (736); Sierra Pacific Power Company (95, 95a, 96, 99); Silva, Manuel B. (102, 128, 129, 142); Silver State Lodge (271); Skipper, C. H. (452); Slingerland, J. E. (191, 251); Smellie, Ernest & Carolyn D. (454); Smilenick,

George & wife Bobbie (454); Smith, Atly A. (498); Smith, David Roy (652, 653); Smith, I. J. (250); Smith, James M. (454); Smith, P. B. & wife Ida (133, 357); Smith-Peterson Co. (401, 402, 357, 398, 520); Smith, Ralph D. (578, 324); Smith, Roy (654); Smith, Sargent (408); Snyder, Howard & Alice (452); Sobrio, Alex B. & wife Bonnie J. (358); Solari, Camile & wife Julia (179); Solseth, Oliver H. (454); Sorge, Nick (226, 277, 361, 362); Souter, Clyde D. (243); Souza, Fred (128, 129); Spangler, Jack & wife Elsie E. (454); Spencer T. D. & Marion (136, 136a); Spezia, I. T. & Bertha (271); Spradling, Geo. M. & wife Irene F. (454); Springer, C. F. (743); Springer, Edgar J., Clarence Floyd & Solomon J. (743); Springmeyer, Sallie R. (250); Staats, Everett F. & wife Evelyn (209); Stadtmuller, Clara F. (154); Stahr, Roland & Dudley C. (454); Standard Oil Company (271); Stanley, Carle B. & wife Alys (454); Starr Rock & Sand Co. (408); Stead, James E. & wife Marian M. (343, 346, 347); Steele, Mary A. (524, 596); Stephens, Grace (244); Stevens, Harold (571); Stewart, Bradley (251); Stewart, T. K. (498); Stillwell, Allen C. (153); Stinton, Frank A. & wife Kathryn (454); Stoddard, Carl (128, 129); Stoddard, Daisy E. (381); Stone, Jewell F. & wife Valeria (408); Stover, J. H. & Gladys R. (443); Strosnider, Jessie (67); Steinheimer, Edward (177); Sturn, Wm. & Hattie (209); Suffall, Bessie C. (206); Sutherland, E. G. (256); Sutherland, J. B. (389); Sutton, Walter A. & M. Catherine (133); Swalley, R. J. (177, 204, 261); Swan, Mrs. E. J. (249); Swanholm, Carl S. & wife Elizabeth M. (454); Swanson, Harry & wife Cleo (178½, 205); Sweetland, Cora E. (208); Swesey, Alfred C. & wife Nellie (441); Swing, Ed (443); Swope, Carroll C. & wife Anna L. (133).

(TT) Tacchino, A. (409); Tait, J. R. & wife Catherine (256); Talbot, W. C. (206); Tolotti, Emil P. & wife Helen M. (249); Tamka, Harold W. (206, 251); Tarner, Ada M. (738); Taylor, T. L. (431); Teglia, Roger (407); Thatcher, Reno (213); The Bee Inc. (574);

Thomas, Helen Marye (644); Thomas, Richard F. (153); Thompson, Christie (454); Thompson, Rader (232); Thompson, Walter (244); Thomsen, Mary (215, 216, 217); Threlkel, J. R. (401, 402); Todd, John (431); Tolotti, Albert & Mary (357); Touzen, Claude W. (133); Trosi, Emma Herz (337, 338); Tunison, Edna Marie (153); Turner, Courtney S. (206); Tyler, Ralph & wife Viola (431).

(UU) United Air Lines (——); Union Ice Company (271); Union Paving Company (407, 408); Urrutia, Salvador (637).

(VV) Valley Concrete Pipe & Products Co. (Nevada Concrete Pipe Co. (409); VanDover, Harry (558); Vargas, George (395, 408); Voss, E. J. (208); Vhay, David & wife Mary Ellis (179).

(WW) Wagner, D. E. & Helen (178½); Waggoner, Ralph B. & wife Hildeth (452); Walling, Nettie Grace (452); Waltz, Fred C. & Ione V. (454); Walters, Patrick R. & wife Elizabeth F. (108, 52½); Wanke, Bert R. (743); Warner, Charley (247); Warren, Geo. F. & wife Margaret (177); Washburn, Wesley A. (632); Watkins, Wellesley Walter & wife Eria (152); Webb, Wm. L. & Myrtle (244); Wells, Howard T. & Gertrude M. (620); Wells, R. C. & wife Willafred C. (249); Wells, Wm. & wife Caney (452); Weisenfluh, Louis H. & Clara A. (454); West, Cecil G. & wife Belle (331); Western Lands Inc. (249); Western Pacific Railroad Co. (——); White Pine Lumber Distrib. Corp. (177, 206, 221); Westover, Pauline (158); White, Theda F. (256); White, Virginia (454); Whitely, Wilson A. (178½, 205); Whittell, George (247); Whitty, R. C. & wife S. E. (719); Wilbur, Leonard & wife (153); Willard, J. H. (431); Williams, F. A. (279); Williams, Paul C. (244, 280, 130); Williams, Tytus & Gladys (382); Willis, Meredith (717); Wills, C. P. & wife Evelyn (717); Willshire Oil Co. Inc. (452); Wilson, Dudley E. & wife Marie (179); Wilson, Mary E. (165½, 168, 646, 646½); Wine, W. H.

& Emma (250); Wohlbruck, Harriet S. (452); Wolfersberger, Edward (208½); Woodward, O. Frank (64, 173); Woody, Mae & Fred (431, 432); Worden, Clarence (203); Wilcox, Maud (452); Wilkins, Lawrence Joe & wife Freda (55); Williams, Elsa & Stuart L. (243); Wright, Claire Gleason & Billie Gail Orton (133); Wright, Irvin C. & wife Pearl (121, 368). Washoe County Water Conservation District.

(YY) Yates, Carrie (179); Yoakum, Dagmar & Emil (208½, 181); Yori, Geo. H. & wife Vera (302); Yori Land & Livestock Co. (302, 387, 404, 502); Yori, Mark Jr. (502); Young, Irvin J. & Georgia M. Young (250).

(ZZ) Zenklusen, Frank (590); Zubieta, Frank (567); Zumoff, Harry & wife Anna B. (209, 210); Kempton, L. A. and Kempton, Genevra (514, 601, 602).

Solicitors for the United States: Ethelbert Ward, John F. Truesdell and Oliver P. Morton, special assistants to the Attorney General, William Woodburn, as former United States Attorney for the District of Nevada; George Springmeyer, United States Attorney for the District of Nevada, and R. G. Withers. Solicitors for numerous defendants are as hereinafter designated.

It is hereby ordered that all persons herein named as owners, grantors and successors be made and considered parties to this action and that all parties herein named as grantees or successors be substituted for their respective predecessors with all the rights of their grantors and respective predecessors.

ERRATA SUPPLEMENT

Page 8, first column, line 45, "the name of which was changed to, and at the date of this Decree is Sierra Pacific Power Company," should be substituted for "succeeded by Truckee River Power Company, incorporated,".

Page 8, second column, 4th line from the end of subdivision (W), the name "Walliam" should be "William."

In all tabulations where the same appears, the "Solicitor" column should be eliminated.

Page 14, claim 50a, the name "Cardella" should be "Gardella."

Page 17, claim 78, the name "Degioranni" in both instances should be "Degiovanni."

Page 29, claim 209, the following description of lands should be inserted in appropriate columns as indicated:

¼	In of	¼	Sec.	T-N	R-E
NW		NW	31	19	20
SE		NW	31	19	20
NE		NW	31	19	20
NW		NE	31	19	20
SW		NE	31	19	20
SE		NE	31	19	20
NE		NE	31	19	20
SW		NW	31	19	20
NW		NW	32	19	20
SW		SW	29	19	20

Page 34, claim 272, the name "Reno Pressed Brick Company" should be "Reno Press Brick Company."

Page 37, claim 335, "283" in "Acre Feet" column should be "382."

Page 39, claim 350a, "388" in "Acre Feet" column should be "361."

Page 47, claim 442, "60" in "Acre Feet" column should be "40."

Page 56, claim 529, the name "Soroni" should be "Sorani."

Page 56, claims 526 and 527, "5.75" in "Sec. Feet" column should be "2.75."

Page 65, claim 617, the name "Keppe" should be "Kleppe."

Page 66, claim 623, the name "Largmarsino" should be "Largomarsino."

Page 71, claim 642, "457" in "Acre Feet" column should be "957."

Page 75, claim 665, the name "Angelina" should be "Angeline."

Page 77, claims 691 and (665), the name "Josie" should be "Rosie" in each instance.

Pages 77 and 80, the column headings designated "In ¼ of ¼," "Sec.," "T-N," and "R-E" and those designated "Approximate Diversion," "Inches," "Sec. Feet," and "Estimated Transit Loss %," should be transposed.

Page 82, claim 720½, the name "Domingo" should be "Domengo."

FINAL DECREE

This cause having been heretofore heard by the Court and, following argument by counsel, the matter having been referred to George F. Talbot, as Special Master, and the said Special Master having thereafter rendered his report and made his findings, and the same having been approved and adopted by the Court (except as disallowed or modified by the Court) by a certain order termed "Temporary Restraining Order" made and entered in said cause under date of February 13, 1926:

NOW, THEREFORE, in accordance therewith, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED AS FOLLOWS:

That the parties, persons, corporations, intervenors, grantees, successors in interest and assigns and substituted parties above and hereinafter named and their successors in interest and assigns are, and each of them is, as against every other one, hereby adjudged to be the owners of the water rights hereinafter specified and set forth and entitled and allowed to divert and use, from the Truckee River and its tributaries and from the streams, springs, drain and waste waters hereinafter mentioned, and by and through their respective ditches, canals, flumes, dams and reservoirs, for the irrigation of their respective hereinafter described lands, for generating electricity and power, for municipal purposes, for supplying the people living in cities and towns, for reclamation of arid lands, for watering livestock, for domestic uses and other beneficial purposes, water in the respective amounts and subject and according to the respective dates of appropriation and priorities as hereinafter stated, found and allowed.

TRUCKEE RIVER DIVERSIONS

Government Rights

INDIAN DITCH

Claim No. 1. By order of the Commissioner of the General Land Office made on December 8, 1859, the lands comprising the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation were

withdrawn from the public domain for use and benefit of the Indians and this withdrawal was confirmed by order of the President on March 23, 1874. Thereby and by implication and by relation as of the date of December 8, 1859, a reasonable amount of the water of the Truckee River, which belonged to the United States under the cession of territory by Mexico in 1848 and which was the only water available for the irrigation of these lands, became reserved for the needs of the Indians on the reservation.

For the irrigation of 3130 acres of Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation bottom lands, plaintiff, the United States of America, is entitled and allowed to divert from the Truckee River through the Indian Ditch, the intake of which is on the left bank of the river in Section 18, T. 22 N., R. 24 E., Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, not exceeding 58.7 cubic feet of water per second to an amount not exceeding 14,742 acre feet of water in any calendar year with a priority of December 8, 1859; provided the amount of water so to be diverted shall not exceed a flow of one miner's inch, or one-fortieth of one cubic foot per second per acre for the aggregate number of acres of this land being irrigated during any calendar year and the amount of water applied to the land after an estimated transportation loss of 15 percent, shall not exceed 85-100 of an inch or 85-100 of one-fortieth of one cubic foot per second per acre for the total number of acres irrigated, and provided that the amount of water so diverted during any such year shall not exceed 4.71 acre feet per acre for the aggregate number of acres of this land being irrigated during that year, and further provided that the amount of water applied to the land shall not exceed four acre feet per acre for the aggregate number of acres of this land being irrigated during any calendar year.

This water is allowed for the United States and for the Indians belonging on said reservation and for their

use and benefit and is not allowed for transfer by the United States to homesteaders, entrymen, settlers or others than the Indians in the event that said lands are released from the reservation or are thrown open to entry or other disposal than assignment or transfer to the Indians.

Claim No. 2. In addition to water for the above mentioned 3130 acres of Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation bottom lands, the Government is hereby and will be allowed to divert water from the Truckee River, with a priority of December 8, 1859, to the amount of one-fortieth of one cubic foot per second per acre for the irrigation of 2745 acres of Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation bench lands. The water so allowed for bench lands may be diverted from the Truckee River through the Truckee Canal or any other ditch now or hereafter constructed as the plaintiff may desire or authorize; provided that the amount of water for bench lands shall not exceed during any calendar year 5.59 acre feet per acre diverted from the river, nor exceed during any calendar year 4.1 acre feet per acre applied to the lands, for the aggregate number of acres of this land being irrigated during any year.

This water is allowed for the United States and for the Indians belonging on said reservation and for their use and benefit and is not allowed for transfer by the United States to homesteaders, entrymen, settlers or others than the Indians in the event that said lands are released from the reservation or are thrown open to entry or other disposal than assignment or transfer to the Indians.

DERBY DAM AND TRUCKEE CANAL

Claim No. 3. Under the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902, the United States, acting by the Secretary of the Interior, on July 2, 1902, withdrew from public entry, excepting under the homestead laws in accordance with

the provisions of the Act, the lands required for the Government's first reclamation project, now known as the Newlands Project. Thereupon and with due diligence the United States proceeded with the construction of the Derby Dam across the Truckee River in the SW¼ of Section 19, T. 20, N., R. 23, E., Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, and with the construction of the Truckee Canal, with a carrying capacity of 1,500 cubic feet of water per second, running from this dam a distance of 31 miles to the Lahontan Reservoir on the Carson River, and with the construction of the Lahontan Reservoir, with a storage capacity of 290,000 acre feet, and with the construction of about 250 miles of lateral and sub-lateral irrigation canals sufficient for carrying water for the irrigation of 151,000 acres. On April 30, 1919, the Government had expended for this project $6,252,000.00. The lands so withdrawn for reclamation are naturally dry and arid and without the application of water are of little or no value, but with irrigation will produce valuable crops and furnish homes and support for a large population.

Subject to prior appropriations and vested rights permitted and confirmed by the Act of Congress of July 26, 1866, the plaintiff is entitled and allowed to divert, with a priority of July 2, 1902, through the Truckee Canal 1,500 cubic feet of water per second flowing in the Truckee River for the irrigation of 232,800 acres of lands on the Newlands Project, for storage in the Lahontan Reservoir, for generating power, for supplying the inhabitants of cities and towns on the project and for domestic and other purposes, and under such control, disposal and regulation as the plaintiff may make or desire, provided that the amount of this water allowed or used for irrigation shall not exceed, after transportation loss and when applied to the land, 3.5 acre feet per acre for the bottom lands, nor 4.5 acre feet per acre for the bench lands under the Newlands Project.

LAKE TAHOE STORAGE

Claim No. 4. Under the Reclamation Act and for irrigation and other beneficial uses on lands under said project and on lands within the basins of the Truckee, Carson and Humboldt rivers in Washoe, Storey, Lyon, Churchill and Humboldt counties, in the State of Nevada, and pursuant to notice posted, by direction and authority of the Secretary of the Interior and for and on behalf of the United States, on the right bank of the Truckee River at the site of the dam in said river near Tahoe City and in Placer County, California, and about 500 feet downstream from Lake Tahoe, on the 21st day of May, 1903, plaintiff is entitled to, and is allowed with a priority of that date and during all seasons of the year, to have flow into and to hold and store in Lake Tahoe and in a reservoir made of said lake by a dam at said site in said river constructed with the spillway crest thereof six feet above the floors of the flow-ways of said dam as then existing, all waters of or coming into said river or said lake, both surface and under flow, to the extent of 3,000 cubic feet per second and to the extent of the capacity of said lake as a reservoir made by said dam, to said height and subject to the continuous outflow through said river from said lake or reservoir so made by said lake or dam, of such an amount of water as plaintiff may desire to release or may discharge from said lake or reservoir not exceeding at any time a flow of 3,000 cubic feet of water per second.

In addition to the above specified rights, the United States is entitled to store, discharge and control water in Lake Tahoe as provided in the judgment and decree filed and entered on June 4, 1915, in the case of the United States, plaintiff, versus The Truckee River General Electric Company, a corporation defendant, in the District Court of the United States in and for the Northern District of California, Second Division, and subject to said decree the United States shall be entitled to dis-

charge from Lake Tahoe an amount of water sufficient to deliver to the head of the Truckee Canal at the Derby Dam, after transportation loss, 1,500 cubic feet per second. The plaintiff is entitled and allowed at will to release and discharge any of the water stored, or by this decree allowed to be stored, in Lake Tahoe and to flow the same and any other water to which it is entitled, according to its priority, through the Truckee River to the Derby Dam and there divert the same through the Truckee Canal for irrigation, for storage in the Lahontan Reservoir, for generating power and for other purposes. The rights of said defendant Sierra Pacific Power Company (formerly The Truckee River General Electric Company) under said judgment and decree are hereby recognized and confirmed.

Power Ditches

FARAD PLANT

Claim No. 5. The Sierra Pacific Power Company, a corporation owner, is entitled and allowed to divert at all times from the Truckee River through the Farad Power Flume, which has its intake on the north bank of the Truckee River in the S½ of Lot 6 in the NW¼ of Section 30, Township 18 North, Range Eighteen East, sufficient water, with a priority of the year 1899, to deliver, after transportation loss, to the wheel of the Farad Hydro-Electric power plant, 325 cubic feet of water per second and sufficient additional water with a priority of 1906 to deliver, after transportation loss, to the wheel of said plant, 75 cubic feet of water per second, said plant being situate in the SE¼ of Section 12, Township 18 N. R. 17 E., for the generation of electric power in said plant.

FLEISH PLANT

Claim No. 6. The Sierra Pacific Power Company, a corporation owner, is entitled and allowed to divert at all times from the Truckee River through the Fleish

Power Ditch and Flume, which has its intake on the east bank of the Truckee River in the SE¼ of Section 6, Township 18, N. R. 18 E., sufficient water with a priority of February 16, 1904, to deliver, after transportation loss, to the wheel of the Fleish Hydro-Electric power plant, 327 cubic feet of water per second, said plant being situate in the NE¼ of the SE¼ of Section 30, Township 19 N. R. 18 E., for the generation of electric power in said plant.

VERDI PLANT

Claim No. 7. The Sierra Pacific Power Company, a corporation owner, is entitled and allowed to divert at all times from the Truckee River through the Verdi Power Ditch and Flume, which has its intake on the east bank of the Truckee River in the SE¼ of the SE¼ of Section 19, T. 19 N. R. 18 E. sufficient water, with a priority of October 21, 1909, to deliver, after transportation loss, to the wheel of the Verdi Power Plan 399 cubic feet of water per second, said plant being situate in the SE¼ of Section 8, T. 19 N. R. 18 E. for the generation of electric power in said plant.

In addition to such diversion for power purposes, Sierra Pacific Power Company, a corporation, is allowed to divert from said river through the Verdi Power Ditch 220 inches or 5.50 cubic feet of water per second for supplying the Katz Ditch for irrigation to the extent and with the priority hereinafter allowed to this company, for the Katz Ditch under irrigation rights.

In addition to such diversions for power purposes and for so supplying the Katz Ditch with water for irrigation, Sierra Pacific Power Company, a corporation, is entitled and allowed to divert and transport from the Truckee River, through the Verdi Power Ditch and Flume and to deliver to Verdi Lumber Company, a corporation, and Verdi Lumber Company is entitled to have diverted from said river through said ditch and flume

by, and to receive from the Sierra Pacific Power Company, 100 inches of water with a priority of the year 1894 for supplying and maintaining the log pond of the Verdi Lumber Company in the Town of Verdi, and for logging and saw mill purposes.

WASHOE PLANT

Claim No. 8. The Sierra Pacific Power Company, a corporation owner, is entitled and allowed to divert at all times from the Truckee River through the Washoe Power Ditch and Flume, which has its intake on the south bank of the Truckee River in the NW¼ of the NE¼ of Section 16, T. 19 N. R. 18 E. sufficient water, with a priority of October 27, 1902, to deliver, after transportation loss, to the wheel of the Washoe Hydro-Electric Power Plant 396 cubic feet of water per second, said plant being situate in the SW¼ of the SW¼ of Section 14, in said township and range, for the generation of electric power in said plant.

Of the water so allowed to be diverted through the Washoe Power Ditch and Flume, Sierra Pacific Power Company is allowed to use during the irrigation season 12.4 inches or .31 cubic feet of water per second, not exceeding a seasonable amount of 50 acre feet for the irrigation of 12.4 acres of its land as hereinafter described and provided under Washoe Power Ditch under irrigation rights.

Also of the amount of water allowed to be diverted through the Washoe Power Ditch, Sierra Pacific Power Company is entitled and allowed to deliver to the defendant Leonidas Frederick Johnson and he is entitled and allowed to have and receive from Sierra Pacific Power Company, 50 inches or 1.25 cubic feet of water per second, the seasonal amount of 257 acre feet, for the irrigation of his lands as described and as provided hereinafter under Washoe Power Ditch under irrigation rights.

RENO PLANT

Claim No. 9. The Sierra Pacific Power Company, a corporation owner, is entitled and allowed to divert at all times from the Truckee River through the Reno Power Ditch and Flume, which has its intake on the south bank of the Truckee River 1365 feet north, 35 degrees west from Quarter Section corner between Section 15 and 16, T. 19 N. R. 19 E. sufficient water with a priority of March 31, 1891, to deliver, after transportation loss, to the wheel of the Reno Hydro-Electric Power Plant, 250 cubic feet of water per second, and sufficient additional water with a priority of November 1, 1909 to deliver after transportation loss, to the wheel of said plant 46 cubic feet of water per second, said plant being situate in NE¼ of NE¼ Section 15, in said township and range, for the generation of electric power in said plant.

In addition to such allowed diversions for power purposes through the Reno Power Ditch and Flume, Sierra Pacific Company is entitled and allowed to divert from the Truckee River and convey through said ditch and flume and deliver to defendants Sarah McClure, James Murray, William Murray and Sam Murray and their successors, and they are entitled and allowed to have and receive from said company, 50 inches of water for the irrigation of their lands as hereinafter described and provided under Indian Flat Ditch under irrigation rights.

RIVERSIDE MILL DITCH

Claim No. 10. The Riverside Mill Company, incorporated, owner, is entitled and allowed to divert at all times from the Truckee River, through the Riverside Mill Ditch and Flume, which has its intake on the north bank of the Truckee River at a point 84 feet westerly from the center of Chestnut Street in the City of Reno and in the NW¼ of the SE¼ of Section 11, T. 19, N., R. 19, E., 70 cubic feet of water per second with a priority

of May, 1863, for operating the Riverside Flour Mill in the City of Reno and for generating power and for milling purposes.

WADSWORTH POWER PLANT

(Solicitor: James T. Boyd)

Claim No. 13. The Wadsworth Light and Power Company, incorporated, owner, is entitled and allowed to divert at all times from the Truckee River, through the Wadsworth Light and Power Company Ditch, which has its intake on the north bank of the Truckee river in the NW¼ of the SW¼ of Section 13, T. 20, N., R. 23, E., Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, 31.3 cubic feet of water per second with a priority of June 26, 1897, for delivering, after an allowed transportation loss of 20 per cent, 25 cubic feet of water per second to the wheel at the pumping and power plant of this company, situated in the SE¼ of the SE¼ of Section 33, in T. 21, N., R. 24, E., M.D.M., for the operation thereof and for pumping and for generating electrical and other power.

WADSWORTH WATER SUPPLY

(Solicitor: James T. Boyd)

Claim No. 14. In addition to the amount of water so allowed to be diverted for generating power, for pumping and the operation of its plant, the Wadsworth Light and Power Company is entitled and allowed to divert at all times from the Truckee River through its said power ditch, for supplying the Town of Wadsworth and the people living in or near this town with water for fire protection, for the irrigation of their lawns, gardens and lands, and for household and other purposes, 3.13 cubic feet of water per second with a priority of June 26, 1897, for the delivery, after an allowed transportation loss of 20 per cent, of 2.5 cubic feet of water per second to the reservoir of said company in the SE¼ of the SE¼ of Section 33, in T. 21, N., R. 24, E., M.D.M.,

and to said people for said purposes. (See Irrigation Rights for irrigation water allowed under this ditch, No. 635.)

WINTER DITCH REGULATION

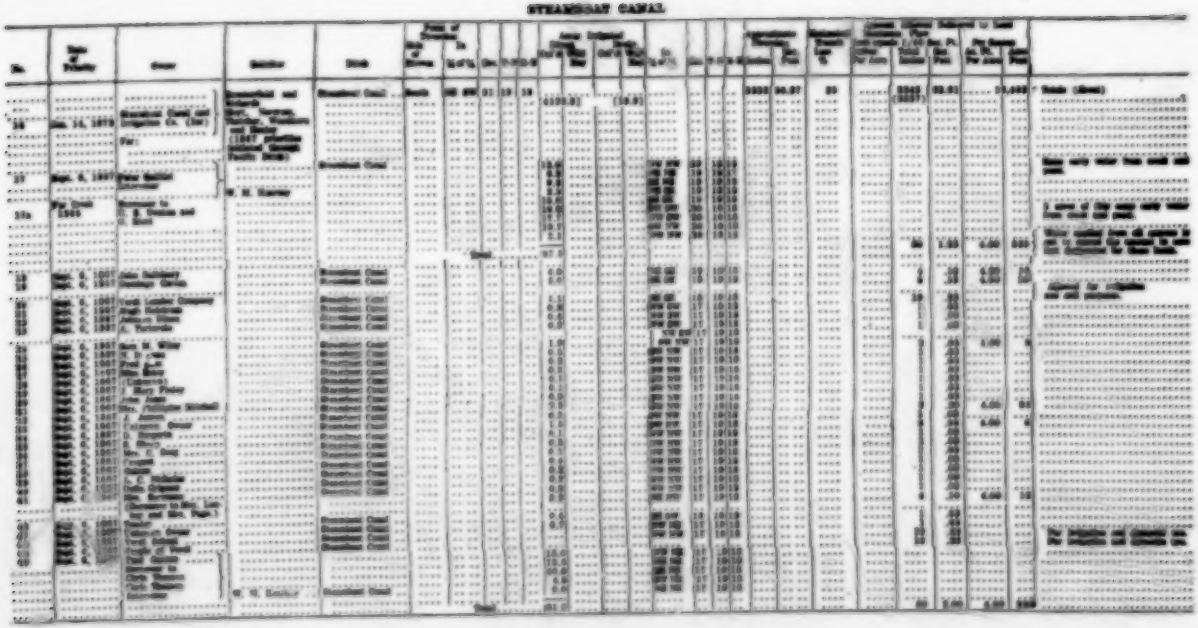
The owners and operators of ditches through which the diversion of water is allowed for generating electricity and power and for milling, mechanical and municipal purposes, and for supplying the inhabitants of any city or town, whenever ice shall collect in any of their ditches, shall be allowed to divert from the Truckee River and use such additional amount of water as may be required for flushing out such ice and so long only as may be required for such flushing, provided that the water diverted for such flushing shall not in any case be more than 20 per cent of the amount which is fixed and allowed by this decree to be diverted through the ditch in which said flushing is done.

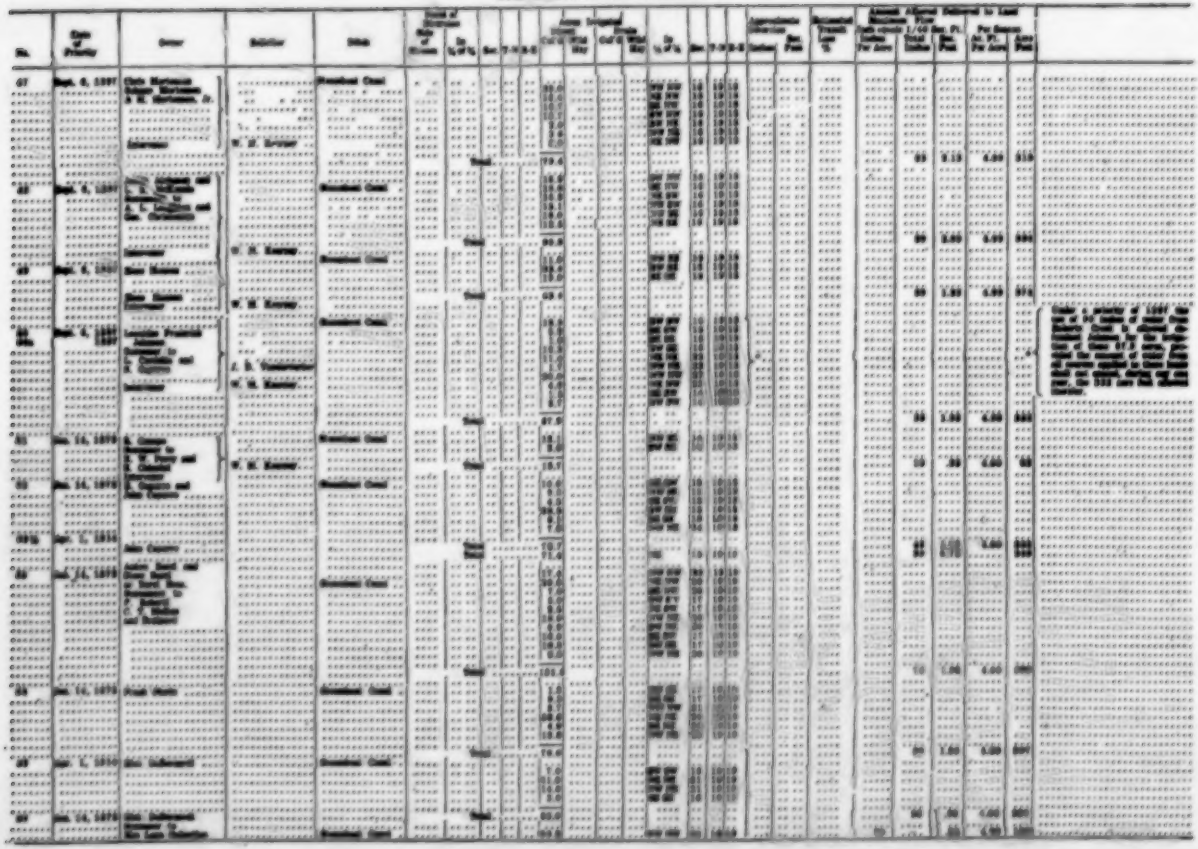
All water diverted or used for generating electricity or power or for operating mills or power plants shall be returned directly to the Truckee River after being so used. Extra water for preventing congestion by ice and for flushing ice allowed to be used in ditches supplying water for municipal purposes when required must be returned directly to the river when used for these purposes.

IRRIGATION RIGHTS

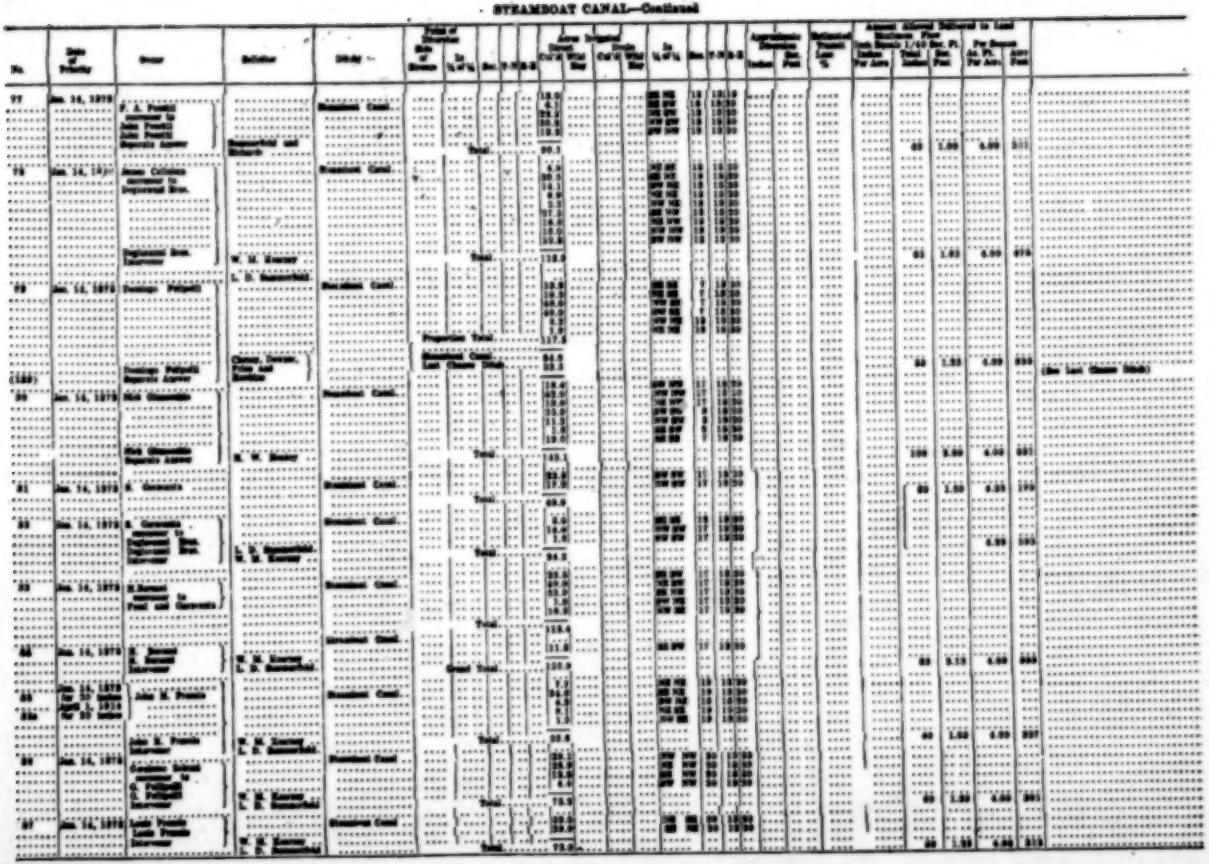
The parties, persons and corporations hereinafter named and their grantors and predecessors in interest have acquired rights of appropriation in, and have diverted and appropriated from the Truckee River and its tributaries and used for the necessary irrigation of their respective hereinafter described lands, water in the respective amounts and under the respective priorities as stated in the following table. As shown by the following tabulations and columns, each of the parties, persons and corporations named in the columns headed, "Owner,"

directly or by his, her or its grantor or predecessor in interest, on and continuing after the date in the columns headed "Date of Priority" and opposite his, her or its name or described lands, from the stream last named above his, her or its name or in connection therewith, and through the ditch or ditches named in the columns headed "Ditch" and opposite his, her or its name or described lands, for the necessary irrigation of his, her or its lands as described opposite his, her or its name and in the columns under the words "Acres Irrigated" and following columns, diverted and appropriated water in the amount or amounts stated opposite his, her or its name or described lands and in the columns, headed "Approximate Diversion," and water sufficient to deliver to his, her or its said lands after transportation loss, the amounts in flow and acre feet per season stated opposite his, her or its name or described lands and in the columns under the words "Amount Allowed Delivered to Land":





STEAMBOAT CANAL—Continued



STEAMBOAT CANAL—Continued

COLDBON DITCH

KATZ DITCH

No.	Date of Priority	Owner	Ditch	Point of Diversion: Name of Stream	Point of Diversion: Description	Acres Irrigated: Direct	Acres Irrigated: Stored	Approximate Elevation	Amount Allowed Delivered to Land: Maximum Flow In. equals C.F.S.	Amount Allowed Delivered to Land: Maximum Flow G.P.M.	Amount Allowed Delivered to Land: For Season	Remarks
....	.....	The Truckee River General Electric Company	Katz	Truckee River	SE SE	...	...	3,900	Gross Over 100 (Est.)	0.50	...	Totals (Direct)
....	.....	assignee of Sierra Valley Light and Water Company				...	...					
....	May 1, 1872					...	...		0	0.00	0.00	
....	.....					...	...					
....	Apr. 1, 1914					...	...		0	0.00	0.00	
....	.....					...	...					
....	.....					...	...					
....	.....					...	...			

this ditch were set over and conveyed in the proportion of 200 inches to J. N. Evans and 80 inches to B. G. Clow, with the same priority for both. (See Claims Nos. 130 and 124)

This agreement also states that subject to any prior rights, The Truckee River General Electric Company is entitled and allowed to divert from the Truckee River, through the Highland Ditch, sufficient water to deliver after transportation loss, through this ditch to the Highland reservoirs in the east half of the east half of Section 8, in T. 19, N., R. 19, E., M.D.M., 100 inches or 2.5 cubic feet per second of water under an appropriation and priority of date March 30, 1875, for supplying the City of Reno and the people thereof with water for fire protection, irrigation, sanitary, domestic and other purposes.

Subject to prior appropriations and in addition to the amount of water so allowed to be diverted, The Truckee River General Electric Company is entitled and allowed to divert from said river to said ditch an amount of water sufficient to deliver, after transportation loss through said ditch, to said reservoirs 80 inches or .75 of one cubic foot of water per second under a priority of date of January 1, 1900, for so supplying the City of Reno and the people thereof.

For keeping the Highland reservoirs filled with water for fire protection and for supplying the City of Reno and the City of Sparks and the people living in and near these cities with water for irrigation of lawns, household, municipal and other purposes, and subject to prior appropriations and in addition to said amounts of water so allowed to be diverted to said Highland reservoirs under said respective priorities, The Truckee River General Electric Company is entitled and allowed to divert from said river to said ditch an amount of water sufficient to deliver after transportation loss through said ditch, to said reservoirs, 260 inches or 6.50 cubic feet of water per second under a priority of January 1, 1905.

For keeping the Highland reservoirs filled with water for fire protection and for supplying the City of Reno and the City of Sparks and the people living in and near these cities with water for irrigation of lawns, household, municipal and other purposes, and subject to prior appropriations and in addition to said amounts of water so allowed to be diverted to said Highland reservoirs under said respective priorities, The Truckee River General Electric Company is entitled and allowed to divert from said river to said ditch an amount of water sufficient to deliver, after transportation loss through said ditch, to said reservoirs, 180 inches or 4.50 cubic feet of water per second under a priority of January 1, 1919.

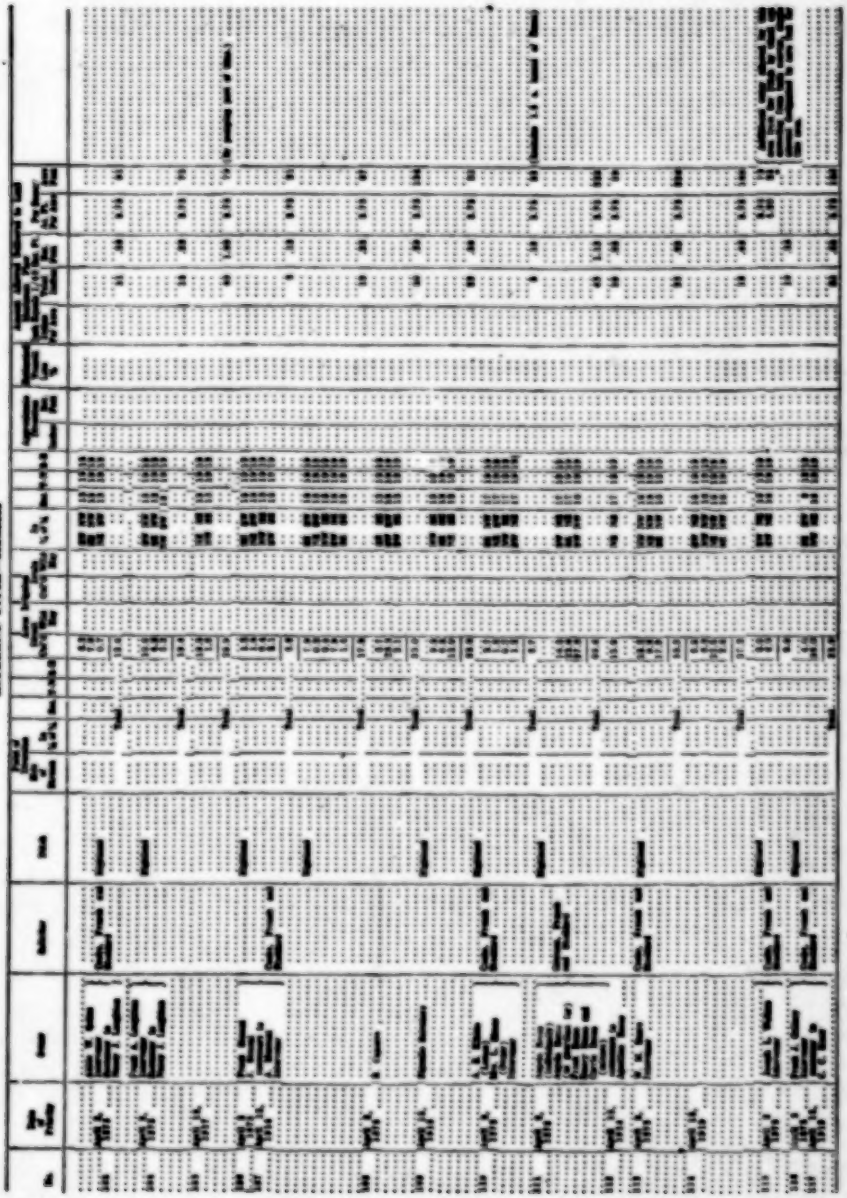
For keeping the Highland reservoirs filled with water for fire protection and for supplying the City of Reno and the City of Sparks and the people living in and near these cities with water for irrigation of lawns, household, municipal and other purposes, and subject to prior appropriations and in addition to said amounts of water so allowed to be diverted to said Highland reservoirs under said respective priorities and whenever, as awarded by this decree, the amount of water in Hunter Creek is not sufficient to allow the discharge into the Hunter Creek Reservoir of 9.9 cubic feet of water per second, The Truckee River General Electric Company is entitled and allowed to divert from said river through the Highland Ditch, an amount of water sufficient to deliver to said Highland reservoirs, after transportation loss, a flow of water the equivalent of any such deficiency or the equivalent of the difference between a flow of 9.9 cubic feet of water per second and any lesser amount of water running in Hunter Creek which can be delivered to the Hunter Creek Reservoir as awarded by this decree. The amount of water so allowed to be diverted from the Truckee River through the Highland Ditch to the Highland reservoirs for supplying any such deficiency in the water of Hunter Creek is allowed and is subject to a priority of date of January 1, 1905, for the first 6.50 cubic feet per second thereof and to a priority of date of January 1, 1919, for the remainder thereof.

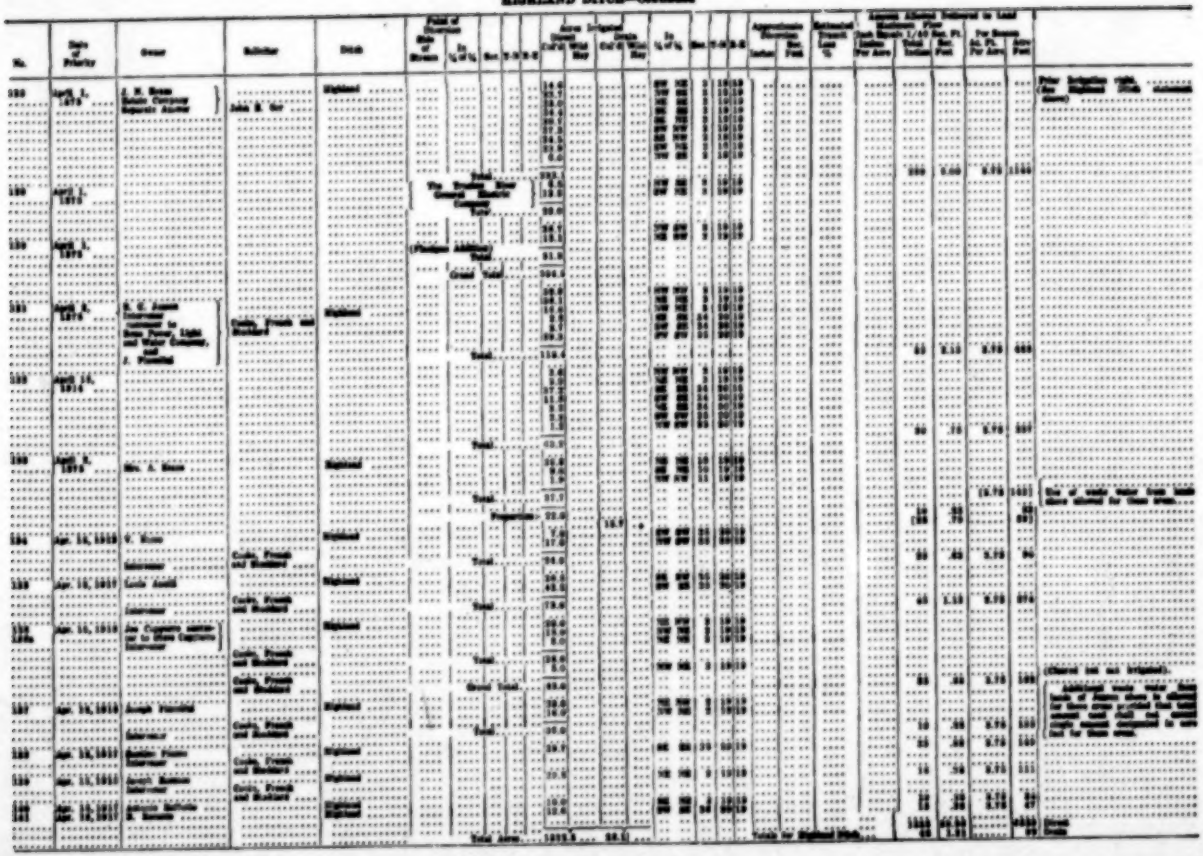
3—Irrigation Rights:

Claim No. 99. In addition to the amounts of water so allowed to be diverted for said reservoirs and for uses in connection therewith, The Truckee River General Electric Company is entitled and allowed to divert from the Truckee River through said Highland Ditch, for the following named persons, and their respective successors for the irrigation of their hereinafter described lands, the following respective amounts of water in addition to transportation loss in the transportation thereof, under the following respectively designated priorities:

HIGHLAND DITCH

No.	Date of Priority	Owner	Ditch	Point of Diversion						Acres Irrigated				In U. S. Surveys				Approximate Diversion		Amount Allowed Delivered to Land					
				Bulle Mt. Meridian	U. S. Surveys					Direct		Decree								Maximum Flow			For Season		
99		The Truckee River General Electric Company	Highland	North	8/4 NE	9	19	19		(460.5)	(26.1)							1427	36.43	13		2000 (2000)	36.50		6000	Totals (Direct)
		Successor to Reno Power, Light and Water Company																							
124	April 2, 1900	Fee	Highland							3.5				8/4 NE	18	19	19								
		Fee North Branch								4.5															
					Total					8.0										16	.50	5.50	10		
125	April 2, 1900	Second Change								26.5				8/4 NE	18	19	19								
	April 2, 1900	Second Change Agreement Successor to A. Chilcott	Highland							6.5										2	.50	1.00	20		
					Total					33.0										13	.50	6.50	30		
127	April 2 1900	Helen S. Rogers								1.5				8/4 NE	18	19	19								
										2.5															
			Highland							1.0															
					Total					33.0										13	.50	6.50	30		


HIGHLAND DITCH—Continued



HOGAN DITCH

No.	Date of Priority	Owner	Address	Work	Point of Diversion: Sec.	Twp.	Rng.	B.&M.	Acres Irrigated: Gravity Cu. Ft. per Sec.	Gravity Miner's Inches	Pump Cu. Ft. per Sec.	Pump Miner's Inches	Sec.	Twp.	Rng.	B.&M.	Appurtenant Acreage: Deeded	Not Deeded	Estimated Duty of Water	Amount Allowed Delivered to Land: Gravity Miner's Inches per Acre	Gravity Miner's Inches Total	Gravity Cu. Ft. per Sec.	Pump Miner's Inches per Acre	Pump Cu. Ft. per Sec.	Remarks
110	[illegible] 1913	Hogan, Thomas M.	[illegible]	Hogan	North	20	16	10	22.5								222	3.00	3		220	5.00		710	Totals (Direct)
									22.5																
									22.5																
									22.5																
									22.5																
									6.0																
									6.0																
									6.0																
									3.0																
					Total				170.0		(Total Acres)						Totals	for Hogan Ditch	3		220	5.00	2.66	710	

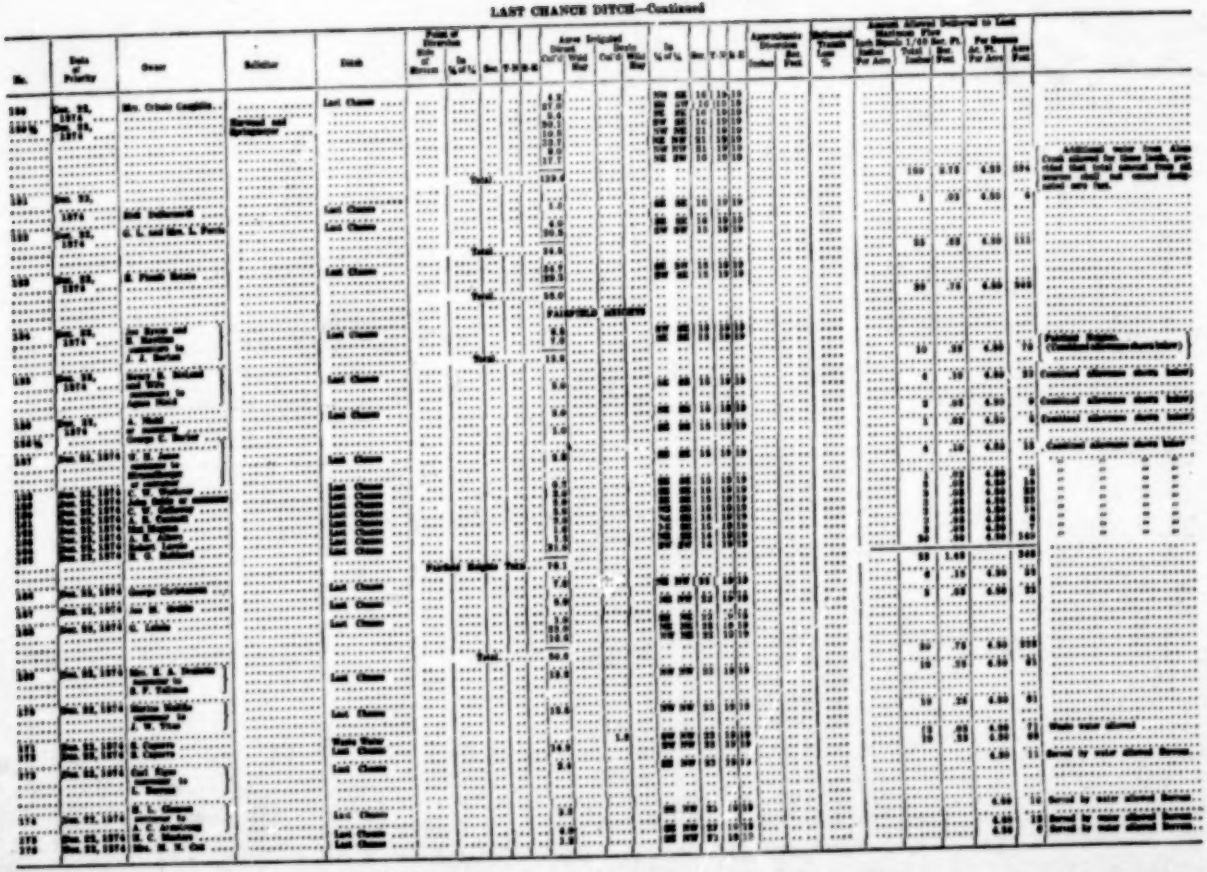
MARTIN DITCH

No.	Date of Priority	Owner	Address	Work	Point of Diversion: Sec.	Twp.	Rng.	B.&M.	Acres Irrigated: Gravity Cu. Ft. per Sec.	Gravity Miner's Inches	Pump Cu. Ft. per Sec.	Pump Miner's Inches	Sec.	Twp.	Rng.	B.&M.	Appurtenant Acreage: Deeded	Not Deeded	Estimated Duty of Water	Amount Allowed Delivered to Land: Gravity Miner's Inches per Acre	Gravity Miner's Inches Total	Gravity Cu. Ft. per Sec.	Pump Miner's Inches per Acre	Pump Cu. Ft. per Sec.	Remarks
112	[illegible] 1913	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	North	20	16	10	7.0								65	1.00	3		80	1.33		90	Totals (Direct)
113	[illegible] 1913	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					7.0																
114	[illegible] 1913	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Total				14.0		(Total Acres)						Totals	for Martin Ditch			80	1.33	1.33	90	

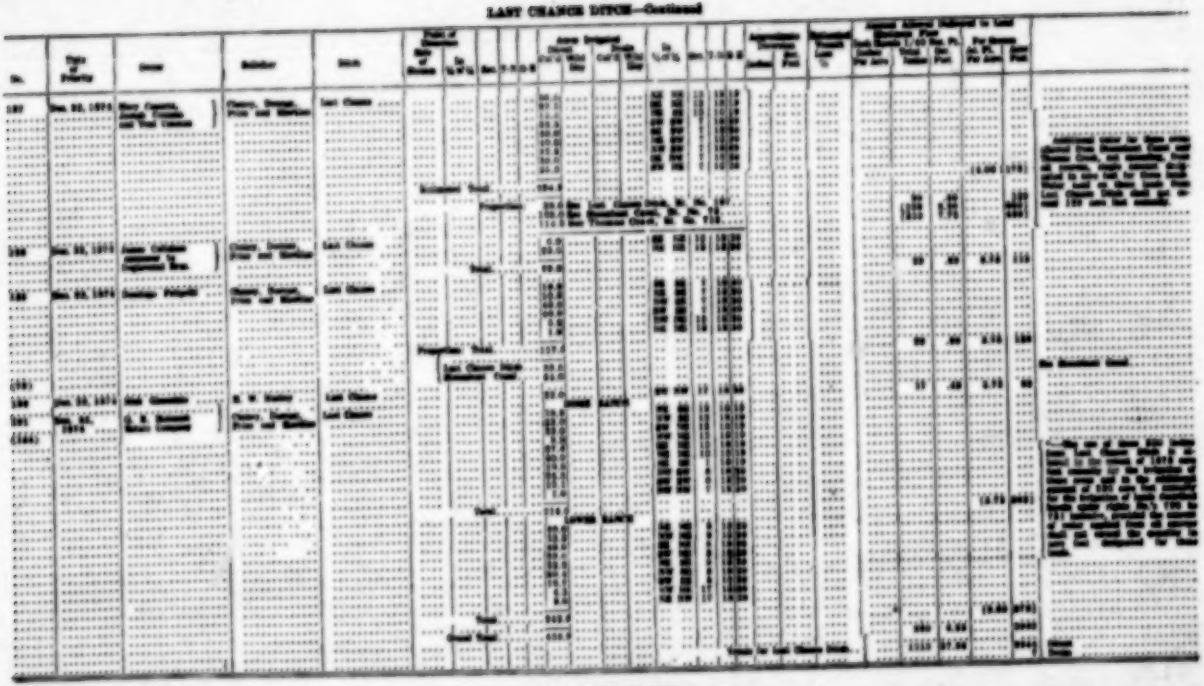
LADY GRANGE DITCH

(Owned by U. S. Falconer Estate Company and J. W. Barron)

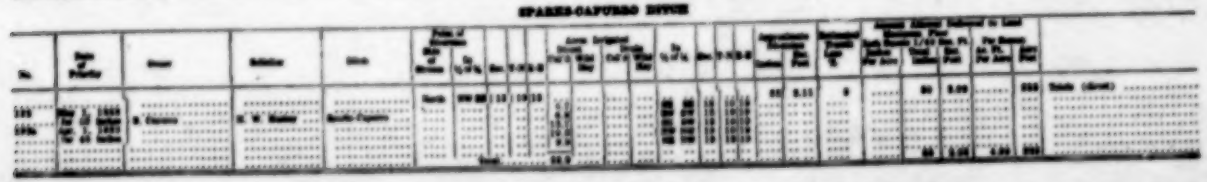
No.	Date of Priority	Owner	Address	Work	Point of Diversion: Sec.	Twp.	Rng.	B.&M.	Acres Irrigated: Gravity Cu. Ft. per Sec.	Gravity Miner's Inches	Pump Cu. Ft. per Sec.	Pump Miner's Inches	Sec.	Twp.	Rng.	B.&M.	Appurtenant Acreage: Deeded	Not Deeded	Estimated Duty of Water	Amount Allowed Delivered to Land: Gravity Miner's Inches per Acre	Gravity Miner's Inches Total	Gravity Cu. Ft. per Sec.	Pump Miner's Inches per Acre	Pump Cu. Ft. per Sec.	Remarks
116	[illegible] 1913	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	North	20	16	10	[illegible]		(1.01)						1004	47.00	30		1010 (1010)	37.00		2041	Totals (Direct)
									1.0																
									1.0																
					Total				2.0																
117	[illegible] 1913	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					12.0																
									39.5																
									1.0																
									14.0																
									12.0																
									8.5																
					Total				88.0																
118	[illegible] 1913	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					20.0																
									12.0																
									8.1																
					Total				54.5																
119	[illegible] 1913	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					14.0																
									6.0																
									8.0																
					Total				27.0																
120	[illegible] 1913	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					7.0																
									4.0																
									4.0																
					Total				15.0																



LAST CHANCE DITCH—Continued

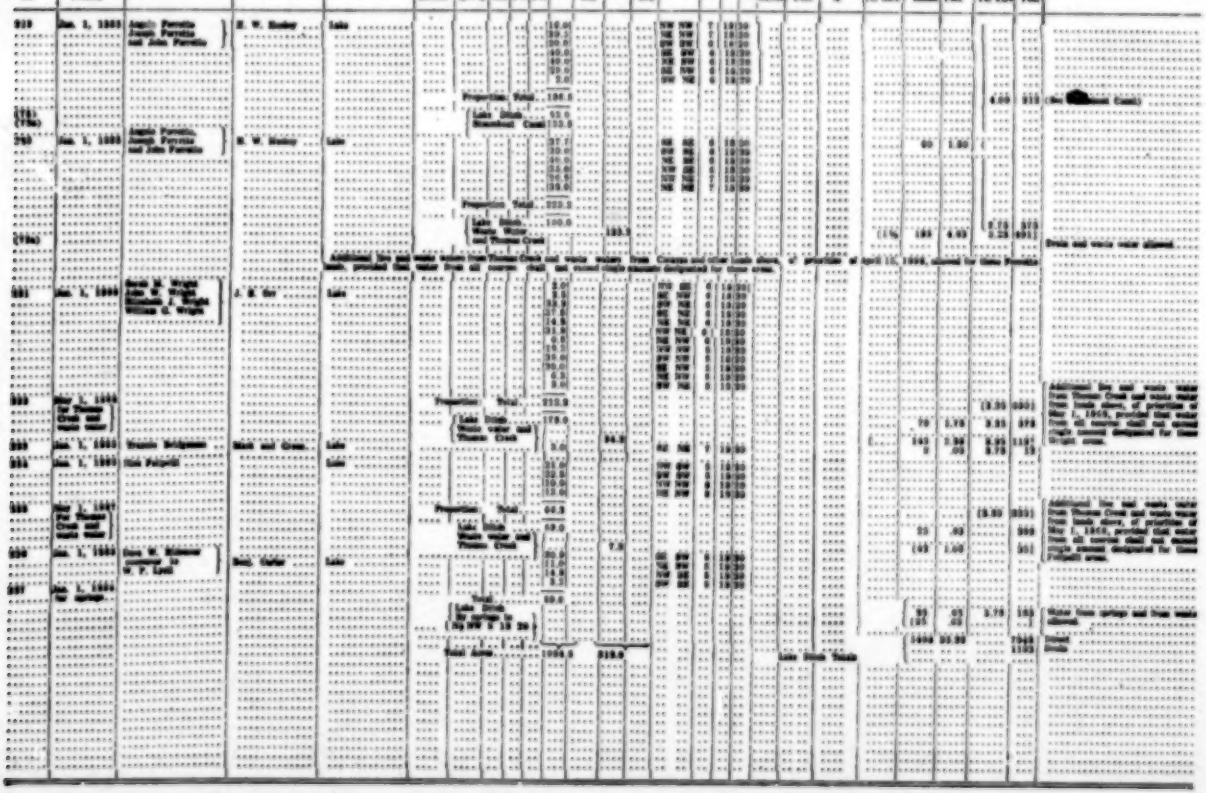


SPARKS-CAPUDRO DITCH

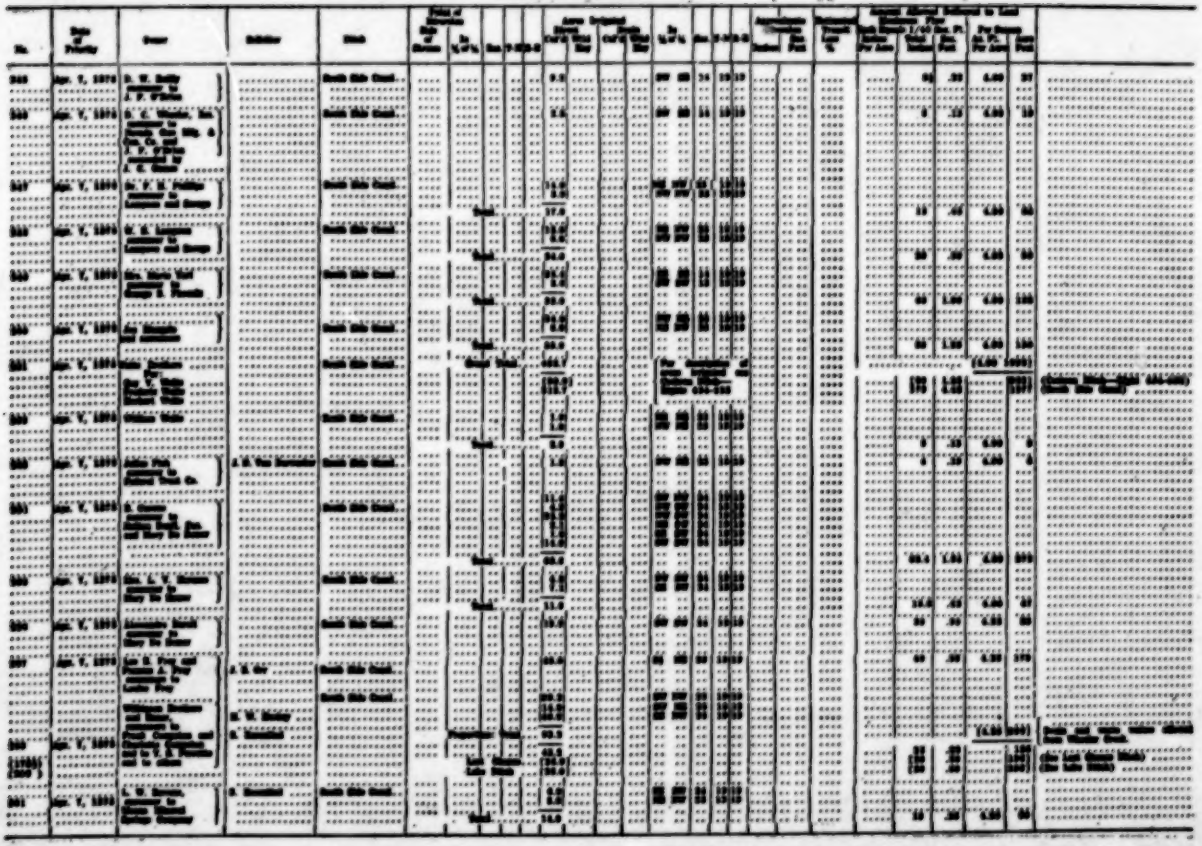


[illegible]-MAYBERRY DITCH

LAKE DITCH



SOUTH SIDE CANAL.



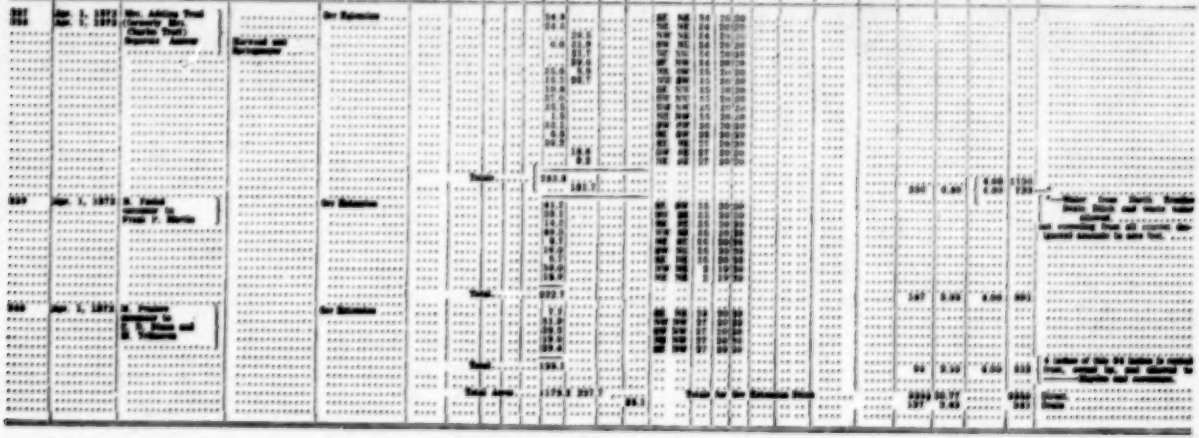
SOUTH SIDE CANAL—Continued

ORR DITCH SYSTEM

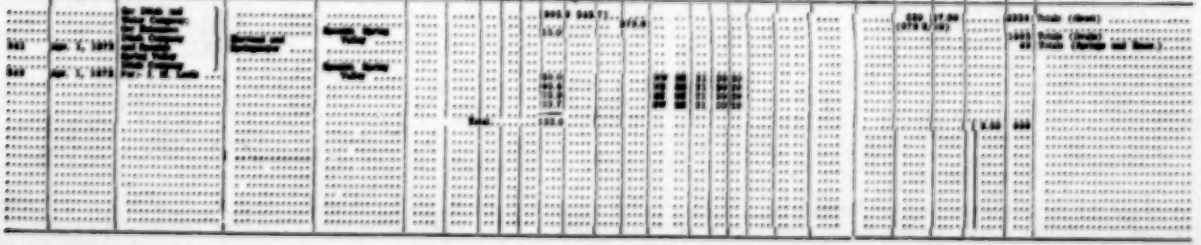
ORR DITCH

ORR EXTENSION
(Diversion by Orr Ditch)

ORR EXTENSION—Continued



SPANISH SPRING VALLEY DITCH
(Diversion through Orr Ditch and Orr Extension Ditch)



SPANISH SPRING VALLEY DITCH—Continued

INDIAN FLAT DITCH

INDIAN FLAT DITCH—Continued

No.	Date of Priority	Owner	Address	Stock	Point of Diversion: Rise of Stream	Point of Diversion: Ft. S. or N.	Point of Diversion: Ft. E. or W.	Point of Diversion: Sec.	Point of Diversion: T.	Point of Diversion: R.	Acres Irrigated: Direct: Cul'd.	Acres Irrigated: Direct: Wild Hay	Acres Irrigated: Supply: Cul'd.	Acres Irrigated: Supply: Wild Hay	Place of Use: Qr.	Place of Use: Sec.	Place of Use: T.	Place of Use: R.	Place of Use: E. or W.	Approximate Quantity: Inches	Approximate Quantity: Cu. Ft. per Sec.	Estimated Duration: Days	Amount Claimed Diverted to Land: Quantity: Inches	Amount Claimed Diverted to Land: Quantity: Cu. Ft. per Sec.	Amount Claimed Diverted to Land: Per Diem: Ac. Ft. Per Acre	Amount Claimed Diverted to Land: Per Diem: Acre Feet	Remarks
661	Dec. 20, 1871	Charles T. Hall, Address C. Town, George W. Town	Dodge and Hamp... W. H. Kinney	Indian Flat							10.1															Claimed Water used jointly with others diverted by 2 cubic ft. flow into ditch, but water is used by claimant only on land owned by claimant and operated by water used for Claims 660,
662	Dec. 20, 1871	G. L. Hollins, Address Centerville, George W. Town	Dodge and Hamp... W. H. Kinney	Indian Flat							2.0		2.0										95	2.33	4.50	135	
662a																							5	.13	2.60	13	
					Total Acres						4.0		2.0		Totals for Indian Flat Ditch								100	2.46		148	Total (Ditch)
																										Ditch No. 2

COUNTRYMAN DITCH

No.	Date of Priority	Owner	Address	Stock	Point of Diversion: Rise of Stream	Point of Diversion: Ft. S. or N.	Point of Diversion: Ft. E. or W.	Point of Diversion: Sec.	Point of Diversion: T.	Point of Diversion: R.	Acres Irrigated: Direct: Cul'd.	Acres Irrigated: Direct: Wild Hay	Acres Irrigated: Supply: Cul'd.	Acres Irrigated: Supply: Wild Hay	Place of Use: Qr.	Place of Use: Sec.	Place of Use: T.	Place of Use: R.	Place of Use: E. or W.	Approximate Quantity: Inches	Approximate Quantity: Cu. Ft. per Sec.	Estimated Duration: Days	Amount Claimed Diverted to Land: Quantity: Inches	Amount Claimed Diverted to Land: Quantity: Cu. Ft. per Sec.	Amount Claimed Diverted to Land: Per Diem: Ac. Ft. Per Acre	Amount Claimed Diverted to Land: Per Diem: Acre Feet	Remarks
					North	100	100	12	14	19										115	2.29	0					
664	Mar. 1, 1869	Wm. Mark Chief Assistant to P. Patterson	A. Kennedy	Cattle and Horses							61.1												111 (122)	2.22		222	Totals (Ditch)
											5.0																
											5.0																
											5.0																
					Total						10.0																
664a		Thomas M. Tate Formerly Thomas M. Patterson	A. Kennedy	Cattle and Horses																			55	1.25	4.50	68	
665	Mar. 1, 1869	Wm. Mark Chief Assistant to P. Patterson	A. Kennedy	Cattle and Horses							3.5												5	.13	4.50	14	
			A. Kennedy	Cattle and Horses							4.5																
			Neal Carter								4.5																
					Total						4.0												55	1.25	4.50	68	
666	Mar. 1, 1869	John H. Baker Clerk, Baker, Hamp & P. Co.	Neal Carter	Cattle and Horses							3.0																
			A. Kennedy								1.0																
					Total						4.0																
667	Mar. 1, 1869	W. F. Allen	Neal Carter	Cattle and Horses							3.0														4.50	14	
			A. Kennedy								1.0																
					Total						4.0																
668	Mar. 1, 1869	G. H. Lemmon	Neal Carter	Cattle and Horses							9.0												55	.22	4.50	68	
			A. Kennedy								1.0																
					Total						10.0																
					Total						17.0	1.0											55	1.22	4.50	68	
					Total Acres						2.1														4.50	9	
															Totals for Countryman Ditch								110	2.22		222	

[illegible] DITCH

No.	Date of Priority	Owner	Petitioner	Stock	Point of Diversion: Quarter	Sec.	Twp.	Rge.	Acres Irrigated: Each Legal Subdivision	Acres	Pumping Plant: Quarter	Sec.	Twp.	Rge.	Maximum Carrying Capacity: Cubic Feet per Second	Maximum Amount Stored: Acre Feet	Amount Claimed Reduced to Land Ownership Plan: Each Subdivision: Acres	Total Acres	Per Person: Acres	Total Acres	
[illegible]	Mar. 1, 1919	John A. Chase	[illegible]	Cattle	[illegible]	10	10	19	[illegible]	107	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	107	0.60	0	[illegible]	101	0.60	[illegible]	101	Totals (Cont)
[illegible]																						

ENGLISH MILL TAILRACE DITCH
(Known as Upper or North Drain)

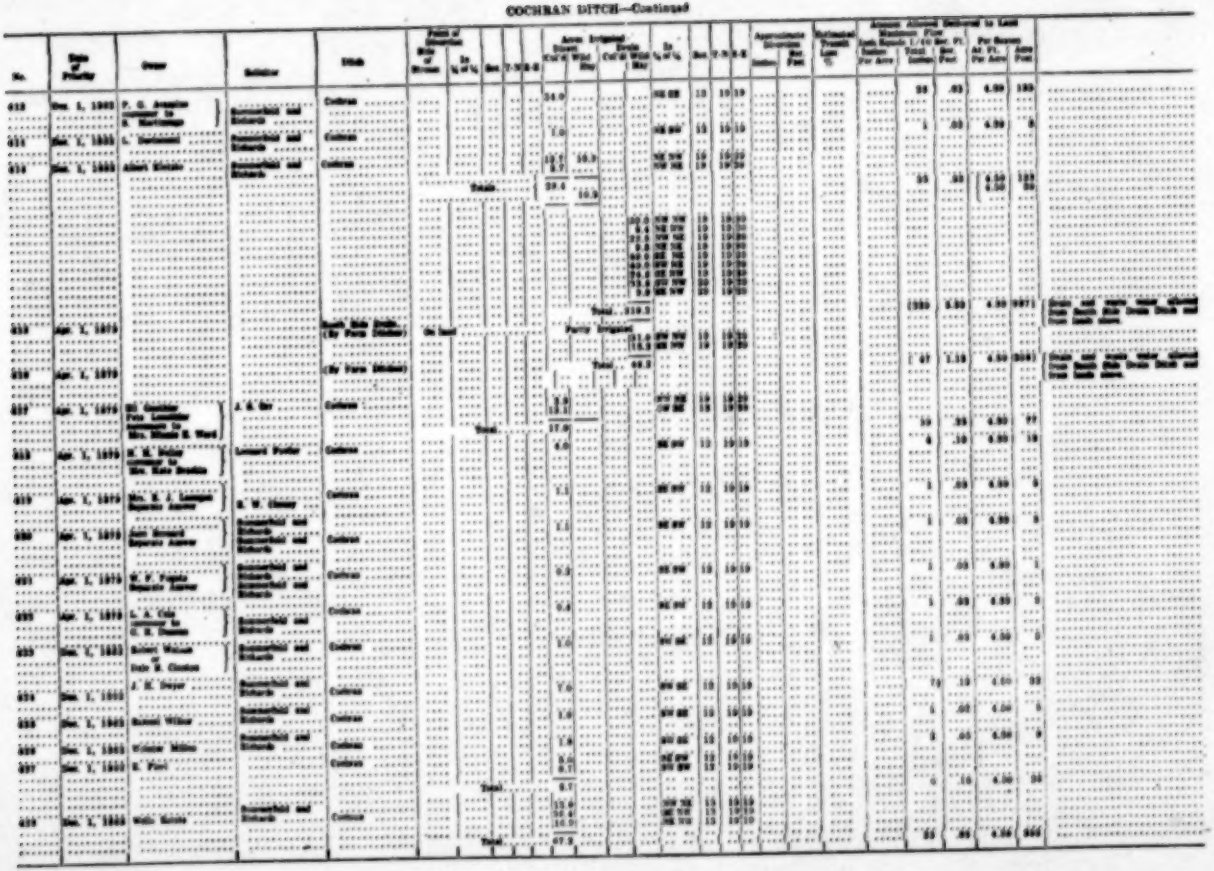
No.	Date of Priority	Owner	Address	Stock	Point of Diversion: Sec.	Twp.	Rge.	M.	B. & M.	Acres Irrigated: Owned: Cul'd.	Owned: Wild	Leased: Cul'd.	Leased: Wild	Use	Sec.	Twp.	Rge.	M.	B. & M.	Approximate Diversion: Inches	Approximate Diversion: Sec. Ft.	Estimated Duty: Depth Limit	Amount Allowed Delivered to Land: Maximum Flow: Each Stockholder: Inches Per Acre	Each Stockholder: Total Inches	Each Stockholder: Sec. Ft.	Per Annum: Ac. Ft. Per Acre	Per Annum: Acre Feet	Remarks
000	Apr. 1, 1891	Henry Loughton et al, Lessees	Summerfield and Kennedy	English Mill Tailrace (By Farm Tracts)	Sec.	20	N.	15	W.																			(See Rights Nos. 321 and 3232) (Table 1, Page 1) (Colusa)
												Total:		10.0										115	.58	6.00	600	
000	Apr. 1, 1891	A. E. Hanson et al, Lessees	Summerfield and Kennedy	English Mill Tailrace	Sec.	20	N.	15	W.																			
												Total:		9.0										115	.58	6.00	540	
000	Apr. 1, 1891	Joseph Hunt, Successor to H. B. Hunt et al, Lessees	Summerfield and Kennedy	English Mill Tailrace	Sec.	20	N.	15	W.			9.0												115	.58	6.00	540	
000	Apr. 1, 1891	Joseph A. Hutchinson, et al, Lessees	Hunt and Sloan	English Mill Tailrace	Sec.	20	N.	15	W.			8.5												115	.58	6.00	510	
												Total Area:		27.5										345	1.16		1050	
		Because the lands and canals adjacent thereto, entitled to the irrigation of part of the lands in said Tracts, under Point of Diversion in the English Mill Tailrace which have been reclaimed, partly with the aid of levees, and partly by filling of low depressions, and because of the fact that the said lands and canals are subject to overflow from the Sacramento River, and because of the fact that the said lands are subject to overflow from the waters of Colusa Basin, and because of the fact that the said lands are subject to overflow from the waters of Stony Creek, and because of the fact that the said lands are subject to overflow from the waters of Logan Creek, and because of the fact that the said lands are subject to overflow from the waters of Freshwater Slough, and because of the fact that the said lands are subject to overflow from the waters of Willow Slough, and because of the fact that the said lands are subject to overflow from the waters of Willow Creek

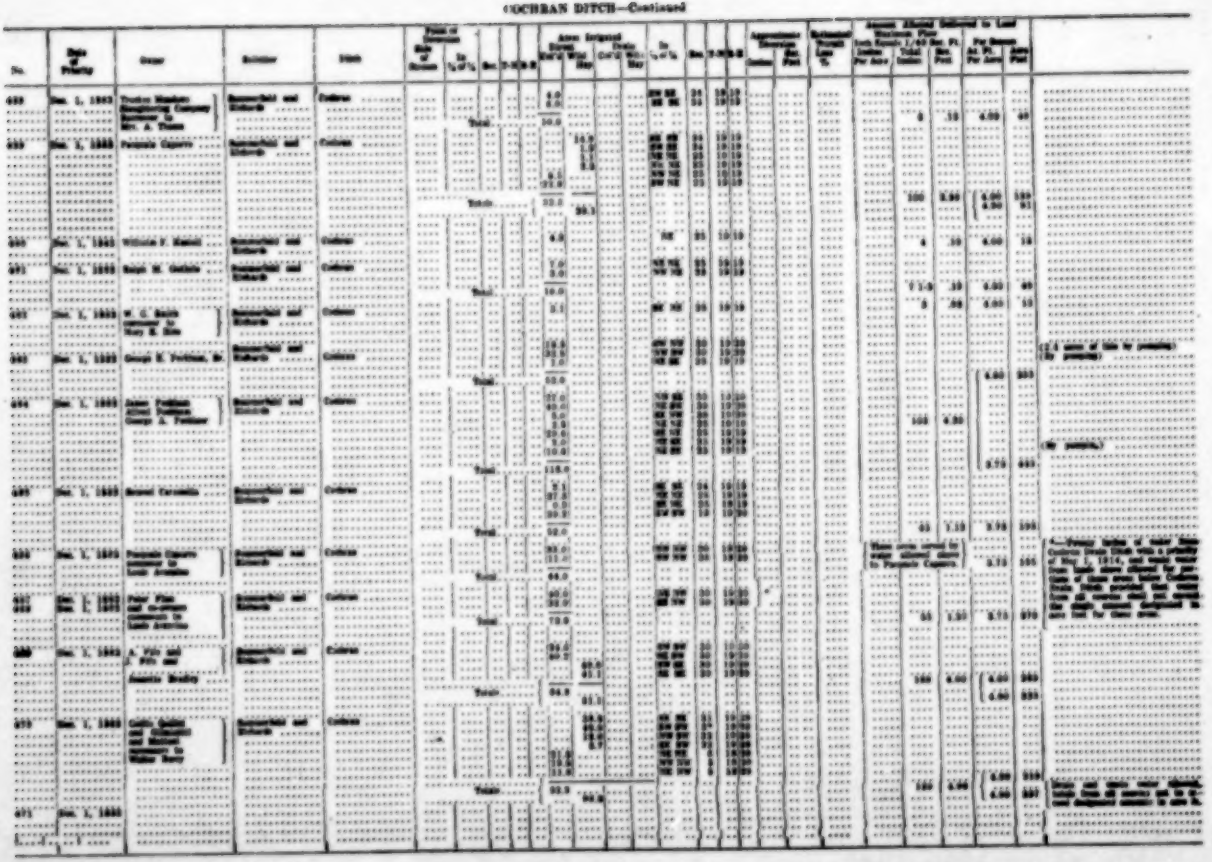
SULLIVAN AND KELLY DITCH—Continued

No.	Date of Priority	Owner	Address	Ditch	Point of Diversion	Acres Irrigated	Amount Allowed Delivered to Land			Remarks
222	Dec. 11, 1891	Anderson Cheney (or his successors)	Anthony M. Brown	Sullivan and Kelly			75	3.33	4.00	222
				Total		57.0				
223	Dec. 11, 1891	Cache Mountain Irrigation Co.	Anderson and Edwards	Sullivan and Kelly			100	3.33	4.00	223
				Total		116.5				
223½	Dec. 11, 1891	C. W. Parrish, Secretary, Cache Mountain	Brainard and Chamberlain and Edwards	Sullivan and Kelly		11.0	37	.50	4.00	223½
223¾	Dec. 11, 1891	Mrs. Anderson Brainard	Brainard and Chamberlain	Sullivan and Kelly		7.0	23	.50	4.00	223¾
224	Dec. 11, 1891	H. C. Brainard Secretary for Cache Mountain	Brainard and Chamberlain and W. H. Crowley	Sullivan and Kelly		88.5	133	3.33	4.00	224
224½	Dec. 11, 1891	Mrs. F. A. Crowley Secretary for W. H. Crowley	Brainard and Chamberlain	Sullivan and Kelly		9.0	23	.50	4.00	224½
224¾	Dec. 11, 1891	J. M. Reed Secretary for Thomas Reed	Brainard and Chamberlain	Sullivan and Kelly		9.0	3	.50	4.00	224¾
225	Dec. 11, 1891	H. C. Brainard Secretary for W. H. Crowley and others	Brainard and Chamberlain and others	Sullivan and Kelly		59.1	94	3.33	4.00	225
				Total		95.6	6.0			
226	Dec. 11, 1891	Board of Trustees Green Mountain Irrigation Co.		Sullivan and Kelly		371.5	6.0			226 Enlarged
226a	Dec. 11, 1891		Water has been used by Anderson Brainard and others on Lands described in Decree of April 20, 1903 in Case No. 1241.							226a Enlarged (Transfer to Sullivan and Kelly Ditch)

COCHRAN DITCH

No.	Date of Priority	Owner	Address	Ditch	Point of Diversion	Acres Irrigated	Amount Allowed Delivered to Land			Remarks
222	Dec. 11, 1891	Owner of Whole	Brainard and Chamberlain and others	Cochran			100	3.33	4.00	222
223	Dec. 11, 1891	Owner of Whole	Brainard and Chamberlain and others	Cochran			100	3.33	4.00	223
				Total		74.0				





COCHRAN DITCH—Continued

No.	Date of Priority	Owner	Solicitor	Ditch	Point of Diversion: Map of Survey	Point of Diversion: In ¼ of ¼	Point of Diversion: Sec.	Point of Diversion: T.	Point of Diversion: R.	Point of Diversion: B. & M.	Acres Irrigated: Owned: Cult'd	Acres Irrigated: Owned: Wild	Acres Irrigated: Owned: Dry	Acres Irrigated: Other Lands: Cult'd	Acres Irrigated: Other Lands: Wild	Acres Irrigated: Other Lands: Dry	In ¼ of ¼	Sec.	T.	R.	B. & M.	Approximate Diversion: Feet	Approximate Diversion: Feet	Estimated Capacity Cu. Ft.	Amount Allowed Diverted to Land: Maximum Flow: Each Stockholder 1/100 Sec. Ft.: Per Acre	Amount Allowed Diverted to Land: Maximum Flow: Each Stockholder 1/100 Sec. Ft.: Total Allowed	Amount Allowed Diverted to Land: Maximum Flow: Each Stockholder 1/100 Sec. Ft.: No. Ft.	Amount Allowed Diverted to Land: Per Season: Ac. Ft. Per Acre	Amount Allowed Diverted to Land: Per Season: Acre Feet	
672	Dec. 1, 1888	William Cogswell, F. Lewis and Cogswell Company by George Shadbourn	Shadbourn and Church	Cochran							37.0																		
											11.0																		
											19.0																		
											11.0																		
											19.5																		
											11.0																		
											30.7		7.5																
						Totals					133.3	7.5																	
673	Dec. 1, 1888																												

COCHRAN DITCH TOTALS

	Sec.	T.	R.	B. & M.	Cult'd	Wild	Dry	Total
Direct	30	13	19	19	133.3	7.5		140.8
Drain	30	13	19	19	60.0			60.0

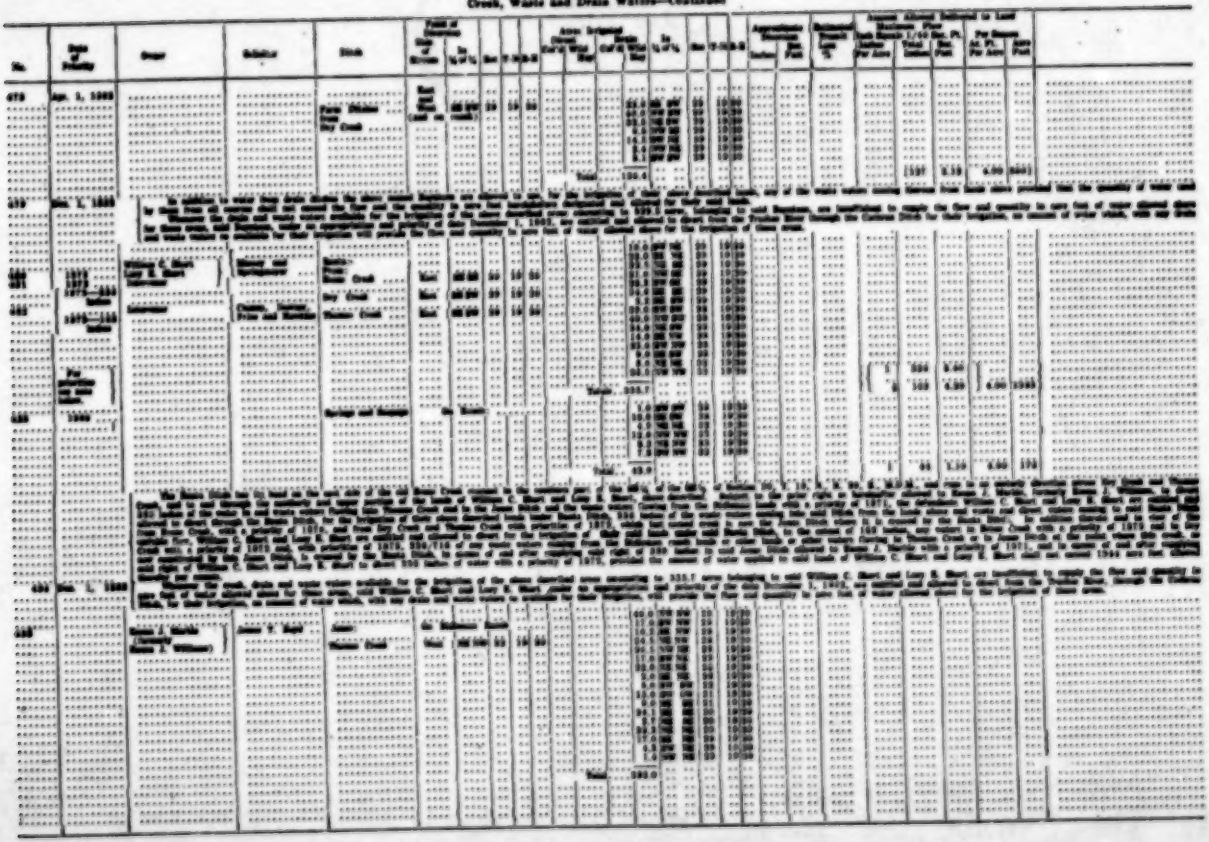
Deducted by water taken from both ditch

FORMER EAST BRANCH OF COCHRAN DITCH
(Now Cochran Drain Ditch)

No.	Date of Priority	Owner	Solicitor	Ditch	Point of Diversion: Map of Survey	Point of Diversion: In ¼ of ¼	Point of Diversion: Sec.	Point of Diversion: T.	Point of Diversion: R.	Point of Diversion: B. & M.	Acres Irrigated: Owned: Cult'd	Acres Irrigated: Owned: Wild	Acres Irrigated: Owned: Dry	Acres Irrigated: Other Lands: Cult'd	Acres Irrigated: Other Lands: Wild	Acres Irrigated: Other Lands: Dry	In ¼ of ¼	Sec.	T.	R.	B. & M.	Approximate Diversion: Feet	Approximate Diversion: Feet	Estimated Capacity Cu. Ft.	Amount Allowed Diverted to Land: Maximum Flow: Each Stockholder 1/100 Sec. Ft.: Per Acre	Amount Allowed Diverted to Land: Maximum Flow: Each Stockholder 1/100 Sec. Ft.: Total Allowed	Amount Allowed Diverted to Land: Maximum Flow: Each Stockholder 1/100 Sec. Ft.: No. Ft.	Amount Allowed Diverted to Land: Per Season: Ac. Ft. Per Acre	Amount Allowed Diverted to Land: Per Season: Acre Feet	
674	May 8, 1893	Alfred Peckham, Charles W. Brooks (succeeded by Christopher J. Fox and Peter Fox)	J. B. Orr, Summerfield and Richards	Cochran Drain																									
				Farm Ditches	On land and above																								

FORMER EAST BRANCH OF COCHRAN DITCH

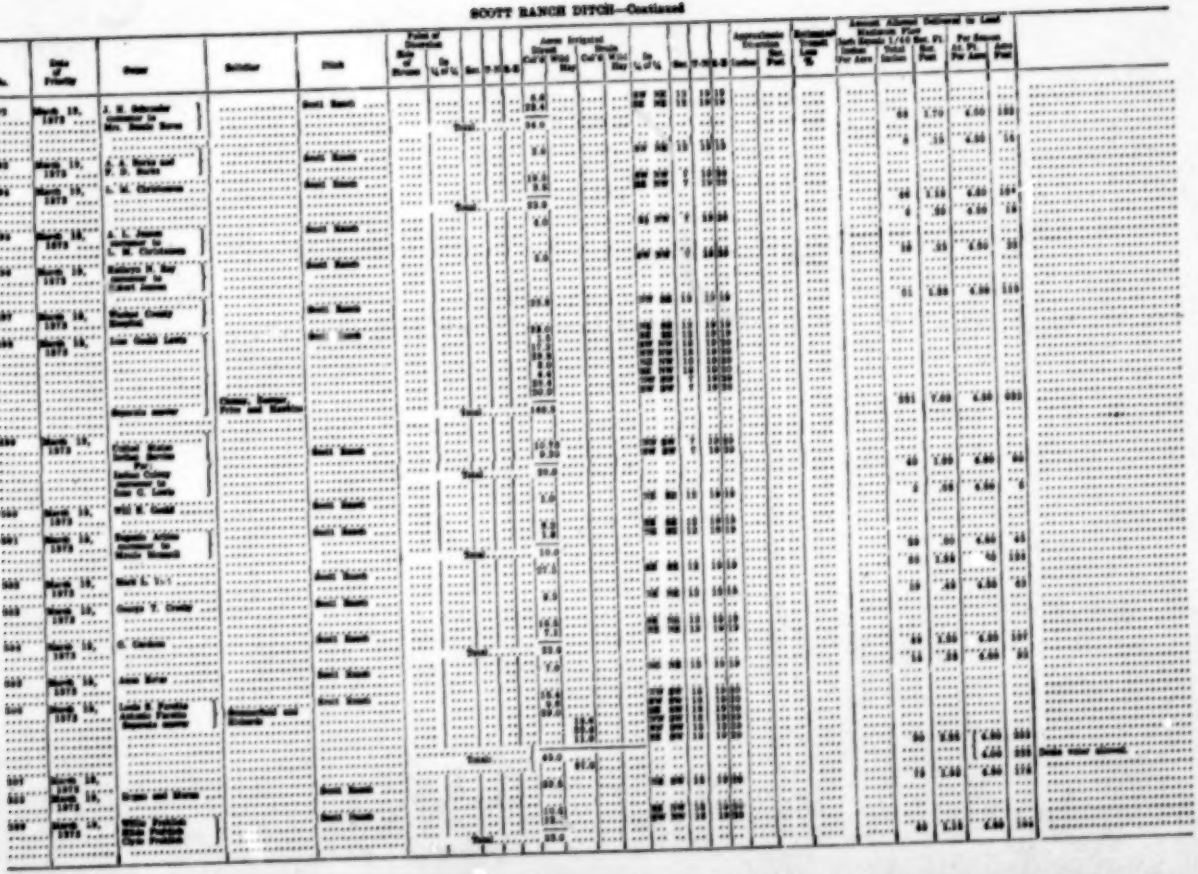
Creek, Waste and Drain Waters—Continued



FORMER EAST BRANCH OF COCHRAN DITCH

Creek, Waste and Drain Waters—Continued

SCOTT RANCH DITCH



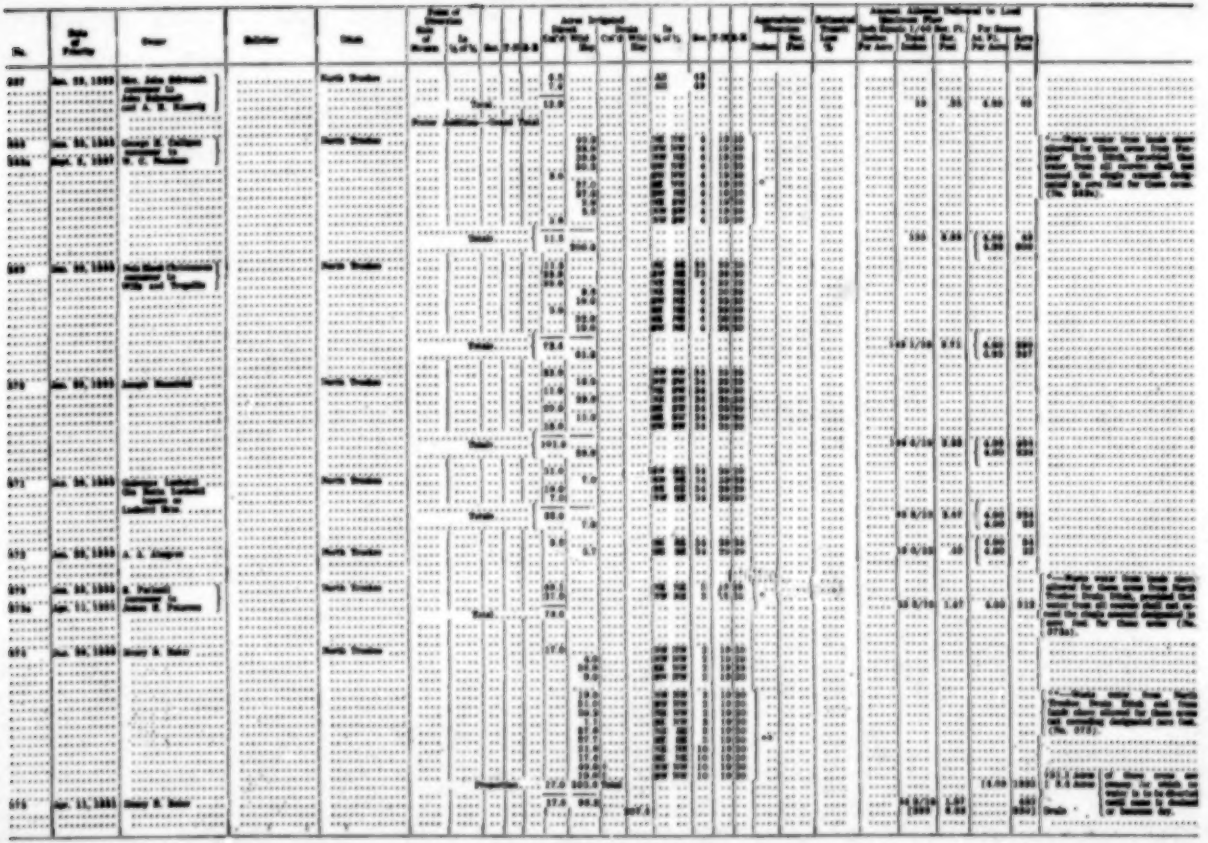
SCOTT RANCH DITCH—Continued

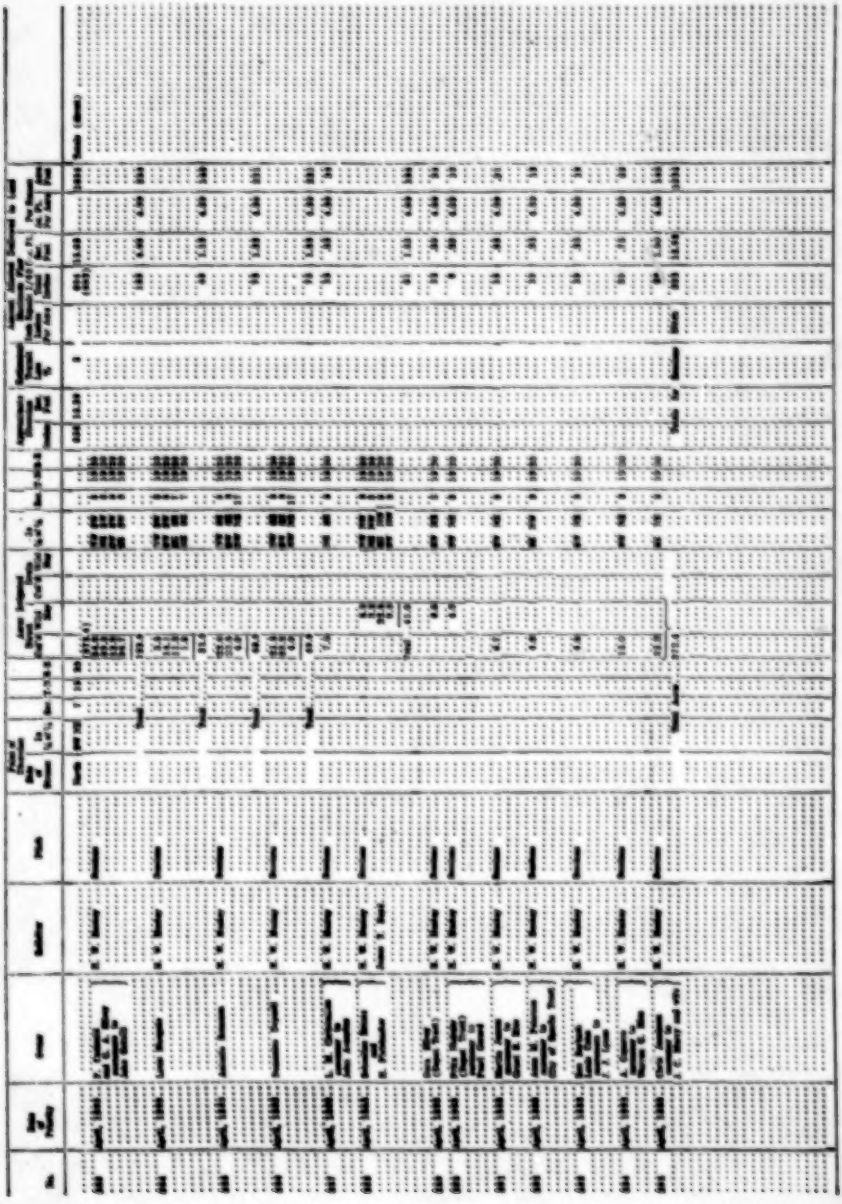
ARRIS DITCH

PERRY DITCH

EASTMAN DITCH *

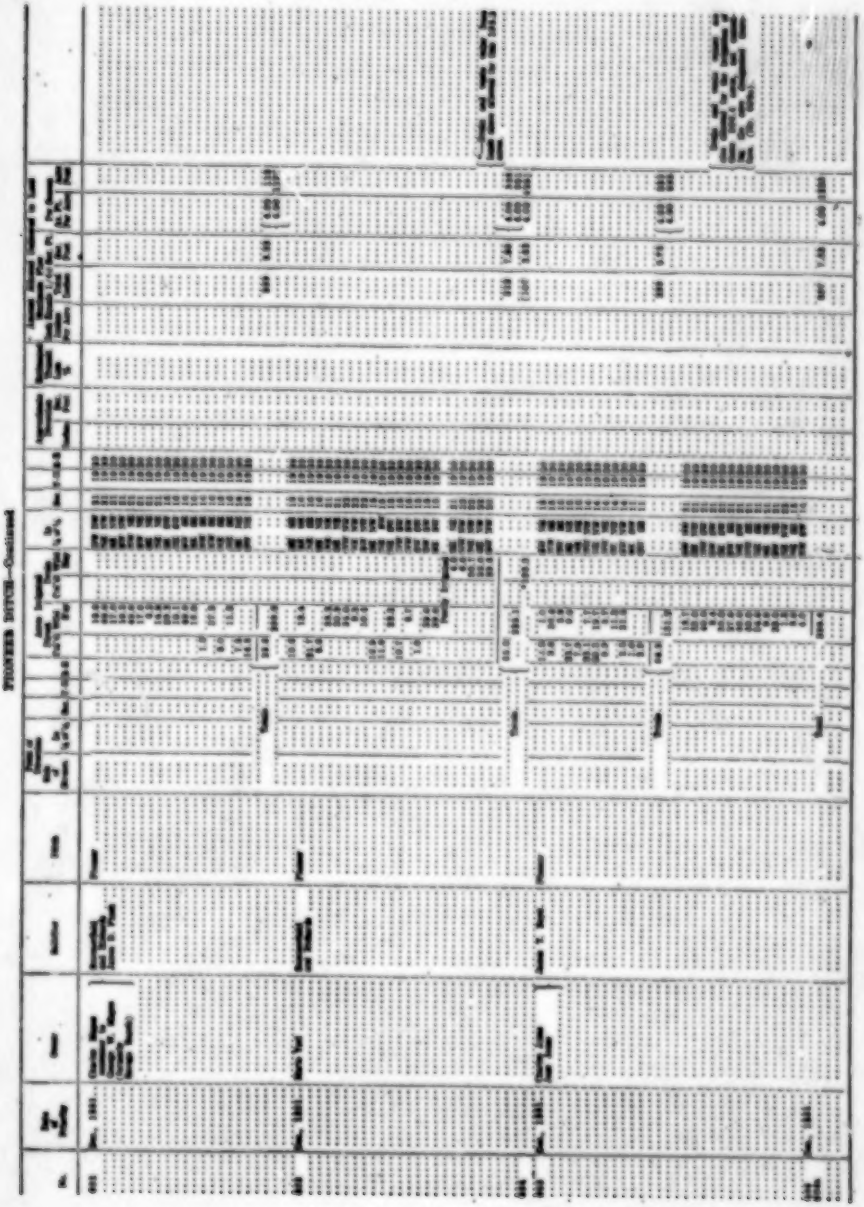
No.	Date of Priority	Owner	Address	Stock	Point of Diversion: Name of Stream	Point of Diversion: Sec.	Point of Diversion: T.	Point of Diversion: R.	Point of Diversion: B. & M.	Acres Irrigated: Entered Cult'd.	Acres Irrigated: Wild Hay	Acres Irrigated: Timothy Cult'd. Wild Hay	Acres Irrigated: Sec.	Acres Irrigated: T.	Acres Irrigated: R.	Acres Irrigated: B. & M.	Amount Claimed: Inches	Amount Claimed: Cubic Feet per Second	Amount Allowed: Inches Per Acre	Amount Allowed: Total Inches	Amount Allowed: Sec. Ft.	Amount Allowed: Per Acre Sec. Ft.	Amount Allowed: Acre Feet	
645	Dec. 29, 1885	Ann Turner, conveyed to John Taylor		North Truckee						1.0									1	.01	0.50	.5		
647	Jan. 10, 1885	John James, conveyed to J. R. Lamar		North Truckee						1.0									1	.01	0.50	.5		
649	Jan. 10, 1885	M. V. Lobley		North Truckee						2.0									2	.02	0.50	1.0		
650	Jan. 10, 1885	Mrs. M. A. Prosser		North Truckee						0.5									1	.01	0.50	.5		
652	Jan. 10, 1885	W. H. Baker, conveyed to Mrs. E. M. Bingham		North Truckee						0.5									1	.01	0.50	.5		
651	Jan. 10, 1885	Mrs. Ed. Gilkey, conveyed to Evan Pugh and John Pugh		North Truckee						1.0									2	.02	0.50	1.0		
653	Jan. 10, 1885	F. M. Gridley, conveyed to J. A. Crosby and Mrs. C. Mitchell		North Truckee						1.0									2	.02	0.50	1.0		
655	Jan. 10, 1885	John Coughlin, conveyed to John H. Stevens		North Truckee						2.0									3	.03	0.50	1.5		
654	Jan. 10, 1885	J. M. Kinney, conveyed to C. J. Fluor		North Truckee						1.0									2	.02	0.50	1.0		
656	Jan. 10, 1885	Hiram Wallace		North Truckee						1.0									2	.02	0.50	1.0		
658	Jan. 10, 1885	H. H. Tisdale, conveyed to W. H. Carlson		North Truckee						1.0									2	.02	0.50	1.0		
657	Jan. 10, 1885	C. L. Baker, conveyed to R. H. Brunson		North Truckee						1.0									2	.02	0.50	1.0		
659	Jan. 10, 1885	F. M. Gridley and E. L. Easton, conveyed to C. A. Short		North Truckee						1.0									2	.02	0.50	1.0		
660	Jan. 10, 1885	Otis Bird, conveyed to Mrs. F. T. Cox		North Truckee						.5									1	.01	0.50	.5		
662	Jan. 10, 1885	Mrs. Otis Bird, conveyed to C. C. Bruce and C. E. Crosby		North Truckee						2.0									4	.04	0.50	2.0		
661	Jan. 10, 1885	W. H. Bird, conveyed to Alice Beatty		North Truckee						.5									1	.01	0.50	.5		
663	Jan. 10, 1885	Mrs. V. J. Adams		North Truckee						2.0									4	.04	0.50	2.0		
664	Jan. 10, 1885	W. L. Prosser, conveyed to T. T. Thomas		North Truckee						1.0									2	.02	0.50	1.0		
665	Jan. 10, 1885	Mrs. C. M. Bunnell, conveyed to J. Barnes		North Truckee						.5									1	.01	0.50	.5		
666	Jan. 10, 1885	F. C. Babb, conveyed to T. J. Reed and Estes		North Truckee						2.0									4	.04	0.50	2.0		
667	Jan. 10, 1885	J. H. Bird, conveyed to W. H. Davis		North Truckee						1.0									2	.02	0.50	1.0		

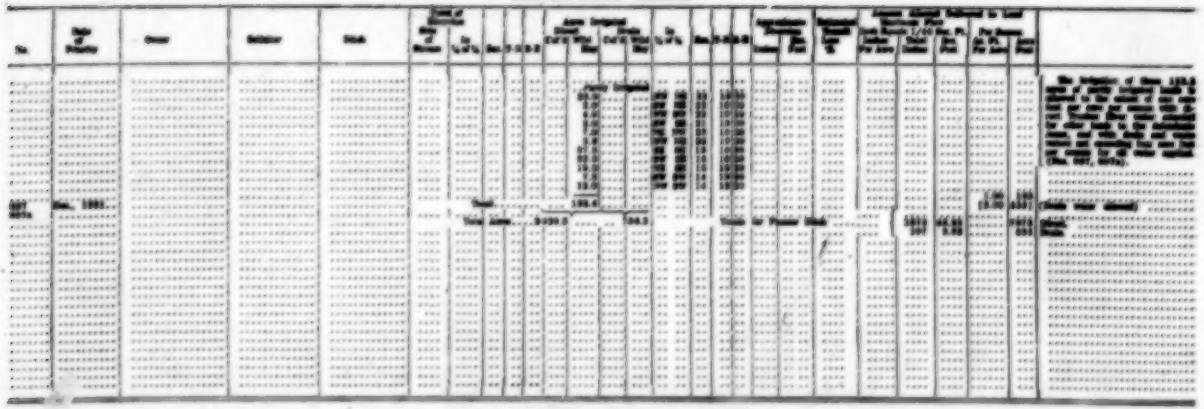




PIONEER DITCH

No.	Date of Priority	Owner	Address	Stock	Point of Diversion	Acres Irrigated		Capacity Needed for Each Irrigation Plan			Remarks
						Gross	Net	Each Second Foot	Each Acre	Per Annum	
646	Mar., 1881	Platte Corporation	Cooke and Berry	Pioneer	South 60.00 T. 15 R. 24	(1000.0)	(1000.0)	1000	10.00	10	1873 (1873) 10.00 1873 Ditch (Ditch)
647	Mar., 1881	Platte, Iron and Steel Corporation, Limited, by Joseph A. Farrell	Jesse T. Hall	Pioneer							
648	Mar., 1881	D. Farrell and Jeremiah Farrell	Cooke and Berry	Pioneer							
649	Mar., 1881	Farrell Iron Co. and D. and C. Farrell	Cooke and Berry	Pioneer							
650	Mar., 1881	Peter Farrell, Jeremiah Farrell, and Mary A. Farrell	Cooke and Berry	Pioneer							
651	Mar., 1881	Platte Iron Works and D. and C. Farrell	Jesse T. Hall	Pioneer							





BACK DITCH AND JONES WASTE DITCH

The Back Ditch, which has heretofore been called the Frost, Alt and Savage Ditch, the Kisly Ditch and the Kleppe Ditch, was constructed in or about the year 1862, for the purpose of irrigating lands on the Ghigieri ranch, formerly known as the Frost ranch, the Kisly ranch and the Kleppe ranch, and lands on the Alt ranch now owned by defendant Charles W. Mapes, and lands on the Savage ranch, also now owned by the defendant Mapes. The Back Ditch has its head on the southerly bank of the Pioneer Ditch, in SE¼ of NW¼ of Section 17, in T. 19, N., R. 20, E., M.D.M., and thence runs in a southeasterly direction across the lands of the defendant Andrew Ghigieri and across the line between the Ghigieri ranch and the Alt ranch, at which line it crosses on a flume over the Jones waste ditch and from there runs in an easterly and southerly direction over the lands of the defendant Mapes on the Alt and Savage ranches.

Originally and until changed by the defendant Charles Jones, a narrow swale was used as part of the Back Ditch for carrying the water therein for a distance of more than 800 feet before it reached the dividing line between the Ghigieri and Alt ranches, near said flume, and onto and over lands on the Alt ranch. In the year 1908 the defendant Charles Jones, placed a dam across this swale at a place about 800 feet above and northwesterly from said flume and with permission from M. J. Kisly, predecessor of the defendant Ghigieri, who then owned the land, dug a ditch along the northeasterly bank of said swale from said dam to said flume and from said dam to said flume changed said Back Ditch and the water flowing therein from said swale to said ditch so dug by said Jones. Ever since that ditch was so dug by said Jones it has been and now is, a part of the Back Ditch and as such has changed the water running therein during the irrigating season.

Defendants Charles W. Mapes and Andrew Ghigieri are, and they and their grantors for more than 60 years have been, the owners of the Back Ditch and are, and since its construction have been, the owners of said ditch as constructed by said Jones which was substituted for said swale as a part of said Back Ditch. As such owners the defendants Charles W. Mapes and Andrew Ghigieri are entitled and allowed to convey through the Back Ditch, as so changed by the defendant Jones, and over and across said flume and in said ditch as extended beyond and below said flume, such portions of the water which by this decree they are allowed to divert from the Truckee River through the Pioneer Ditch as they deem necessary, not exceeding one inch per acre for the irrigation of those parts of their lands above described, which are under and subject to irrigation from the Back Ditch and not exceeding the amount of four acre feet per acre of water per annum.

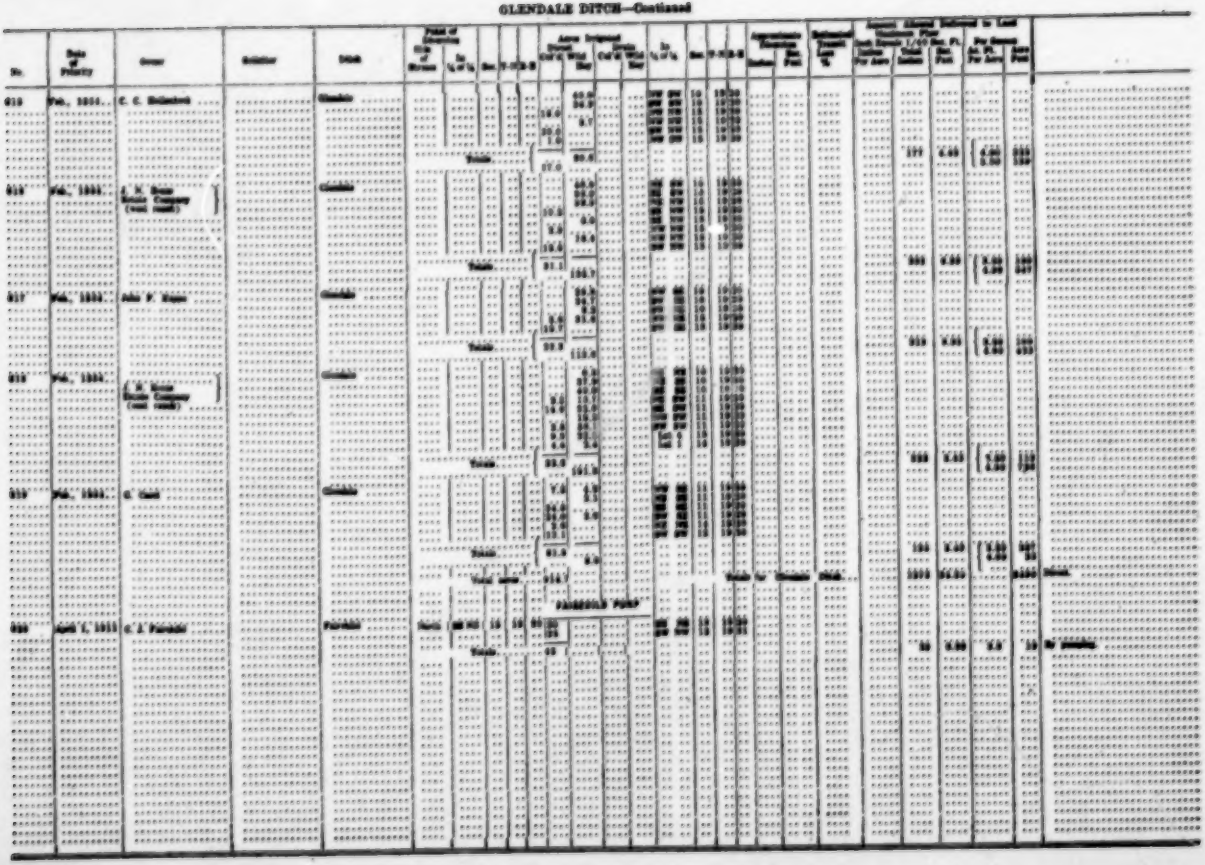
Subject to, and without interference with the primary right of the defendants Andrew Ghigieri and Charles W. Mapes, to convey water from Pioneer Ditch through the Back Ditch for the irrigation of their lands lying thereunder as above provided, the defendants Charles Jones and Jane Jones, as a secondary right are entitled to convey through Back Ditch from the head thereof to said flume and to and through the Jones Waste Ditch and onto their lands above described and for the irrigation thereof, 40 inches of the water which as hereinbefore allowed, they are entitled to divert from the Truckee River through the Pioneer Ditch for the irrigation of their lands provided that they shall not divert from the river at any one time more water than sufficient to allow flows onto their lands aggregating 537 inches nor more than 1930 acre feet per annum for the irrigation of all their lands.

The defendants Charles Jones and Jane Jones are also entitled and allowed to use for the irrigation of their lands the waste waters coming from the Ghigieri ranch and from the lands above into the Jones waste ditch, which runs along the west side of the line between the Ghigieri and Alt ranches from the county road to and under

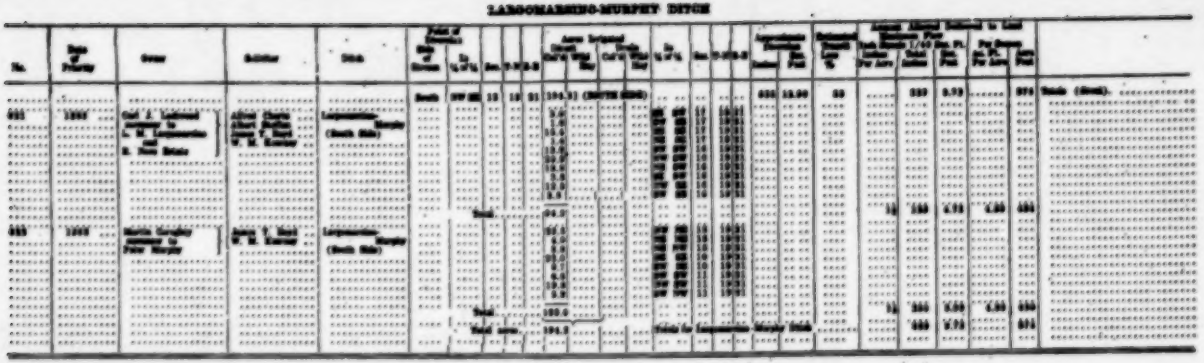
the said flume and which a few rods southerly from said flume, turns and runs in an easterly direction to the lands of defendants Jones, provided that the flows of water used from the Pioneer Ditch and from waste water used by the defendants Charles Jones and Jane Jones for the irrigation of their lands, shall not exceed in the aggregate 537 inches applied to the lands and that they shall not apply to the land more than 2758 acre feet per annum.

STEPHENS DITCH

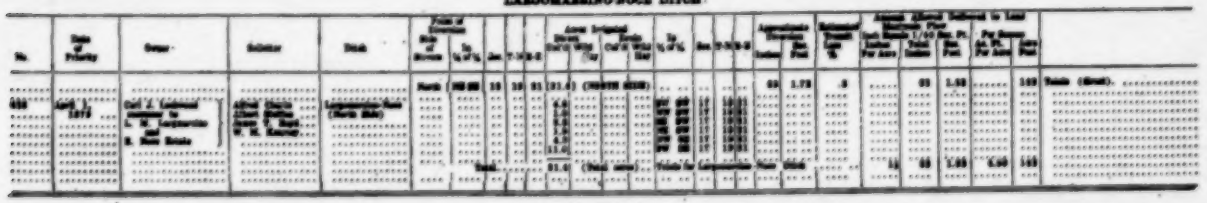
GLENDALE DITCH



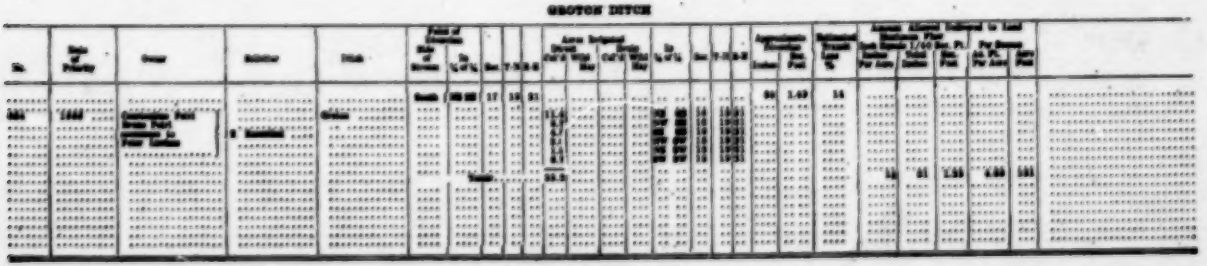
LABOOMASSINO-MURPHY DITCH



LABOOMASSINO-HOGE DITCH



GROTON DITCH



SHEEP RANCH DITCH

No.	Date of Priority	Owner	Address	Stock	Point of Diversion: Name of Stream	Point of Diversion: Ft. N. or S.	Ft. E. or W.	Sec.	T.	N. or S.	R.	E. or W.	Acres Claimed: Direct: Cu. ft. per Sec.	Acres Claimed: Direct: Gallons per Min.	Acres Claimed: Direct: Miner's Inch	Acres Claimed: Storage: Cu. ft. per Sec.	Acres Claimed: Storage: Gallons per Min.	Acres Claimed: Storage: Miner's Inch	Quarter	Sec.	T.	N. or S.	R.	E. or W.	Approximate Diversion: Gallons per Min.	Approximate Diversion: Miner's Inch	Estimated Irrigable Area in Acres	Amount Allowed Believed to Land Between: Cubic Feet per Sec.	Amount Allowed Believed to Land Between: Gallons per Min.	Amount Allowed Believed to Land Between: Miner's Inch	Per Annum: Ac. Ft. per Acre	Per Annum: Acre Feet	Remarks
[illegible]	Feb. 12, 1919	R. Smith, C. Smith, Kenneth R. Chadwick	Hartwell and Richards	Sheep Ranch	North	200 NW	11	10	21																1.11	2.22	10						
[illegible]	Feb. 12, 1919	Patrick McKenna	P. A. McKenna	Sheep Ranch		Totals				22.0																						
						Total used				79.8																						

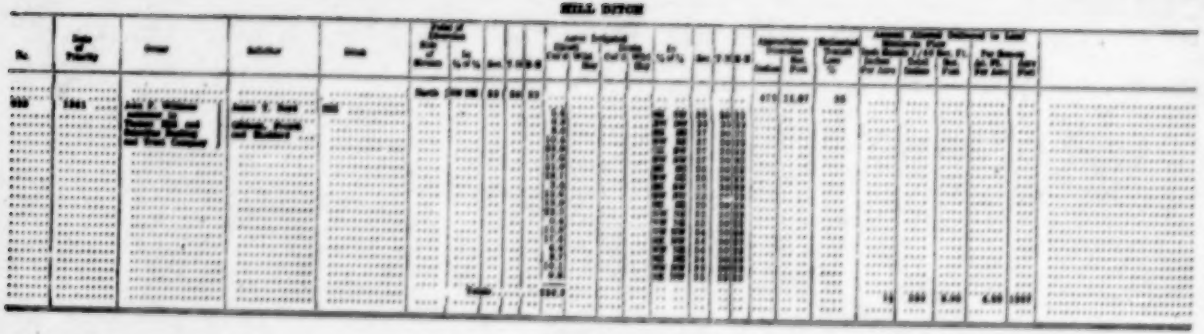
McCARRAN NORTH SIDE DITCH

No.	Date of Priority	Owner	Address	Stock	Point of Diversion: Name of Stream	Point of Diversion: Ft. N. or S.	Ft. E. or W.	Sec.	T.	N. or S.	R.	E. or W.	Acres Claimed: Direct: Cu. ft. per Sec.	Acres Claimed: Direct: Gallons per Min.	Acres Claimed: Direct: Miner's Inch	Acres Claimed: Storage: Cu. ft. per Sec.	Acres Claimed: Storage: Gallons per Min.	Acres Claimed: Storage: Miner's Inch	Quarter	Sec.	T.	N. or S.	R.	E. or W.	Approximate Diversion: Gallons per Min.	Approximate Diversion: Miner's Inch	Estimated Irrigable Area in Acres	Amount Allowed Believed to Land Between: Cubic Feet per Sec.	Amount Allowed Believed to Land Between: Gallons per Min.	Amount Allowed Believed to Land Between: Miner's Inch	Per Annum: Ac. Ft. per Acre	Per Annum: Acre Feet	Remarks
[illegible]	April 1, 1885	Patrick McKenna	P. A. McKenna, P. A. McKenna	McKenna Ranch, Elko	North	200 NW	11	10	21	115.5															444	8.88	88						
						Totals				115.5																	88	176	3.52	4.40	880	
[illegible]	April 1, 1885	Patrick McKenna	P. A. McKenna			Totals				67.2																	88	176	3.52	4.40	880	
						Total used				182.7																	88	176	3.52	4.40	880	

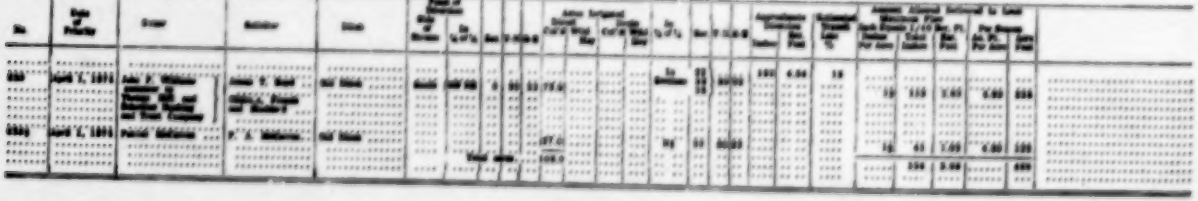
McCARRAN SOUTH SIDE DITCH

No.	Date of Priority	Owner	Address	Stock	Point of Diversion: Name of Stream	Point of Diversion: Ft. N. or S.	Ft. E. or W.	Sec.	T.	N. or S.	R.	E. or W.	Acres Claimed: Direct: Cu. ft. per Sec.	Acres Claimed: Direct: Gallons per Min.	Acres Claimed: Direct: Miner's Inch	Acres Claimed: Storage: Cu. ft. per Sec.	Acres Claimed: Storage: Gallons per Min.	Acres Claimed: Storage: Miner's Inch	Quarter	Sec.	T.	N. or S.	R.	E. or W.	Approximate Diversion: Gallons per Min.	Approximate Diversion: Miner's Inch	Estimated Irrigable Area in Acres	Amount Allowed Believed to Land Between: Cubic Feet per Sec.	Amount Allowed Believed to Land Between: Gallons per Min.	Amount Allowed Believed to Land Between: Miner's Inch	Per Annum: Ac. Ft. per Acre	Per Annum: Acre Feet	Remarks
[illegible]	[illegible], 1919	Patrick McKenna	P. A. McKenna, P. A. McKenna	McKenna Ranch, Elko	South	200 NW	1	10	21																44	1.10	17						
						Totals				22.0																	11	22	1.10	1.10	110	

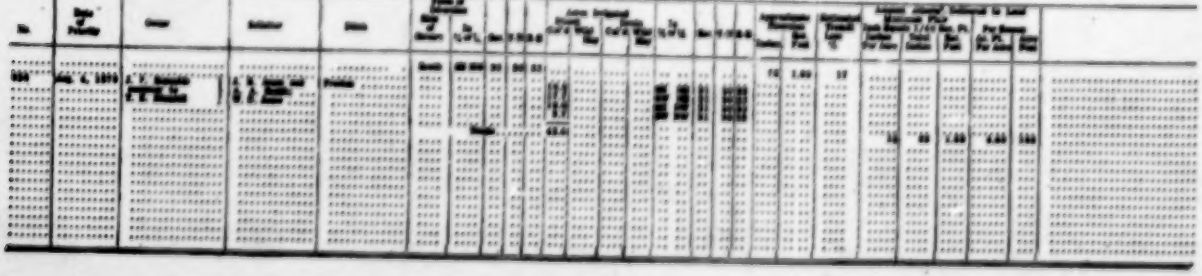
MILL DITCH



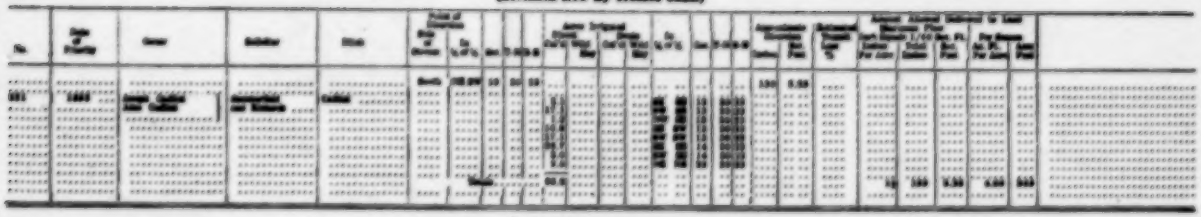
OLD DITCH



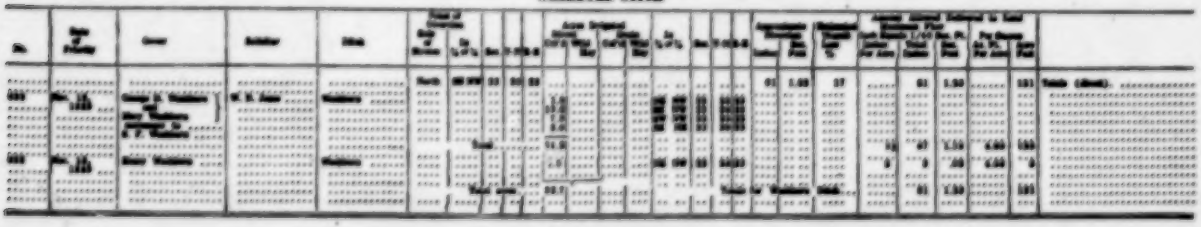
PRESTON DITCH



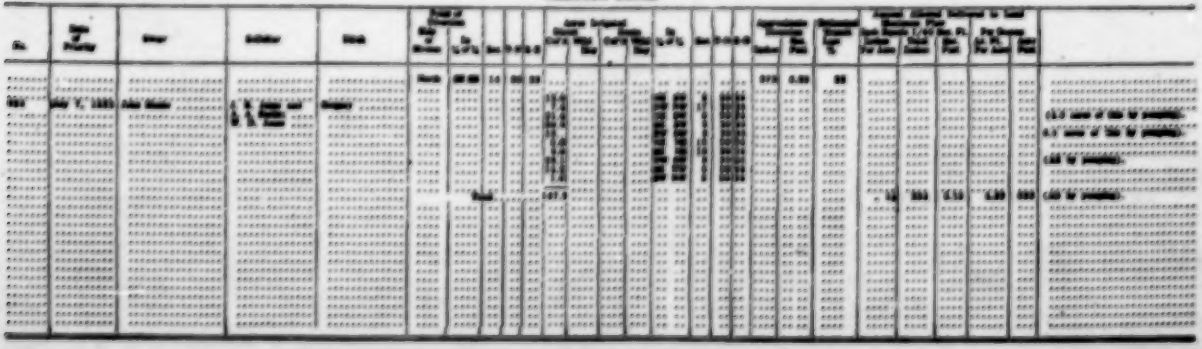
SADLINI DITCH
(Diversion Now By Trenton Canal)



WASHBURN DITCH



GEBOOSY DITCH



WADSWORTH POWER DITCH

HERMAN DITCH

PIERSON DITCH

[redacted] DITCH

| [redacted] | | |

OLINGHOUSE NO. 2 DITCH
(Known as Hamilton Ditch)

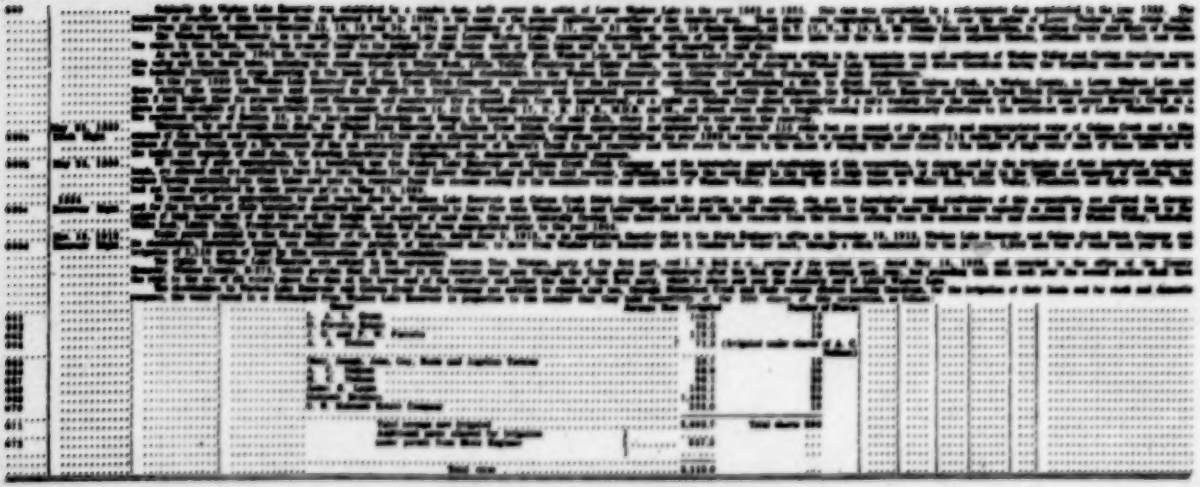
GARDELLA DITCH

OLINGHOUSE NO. 1 DITCH
(Known as Ellis Ditch)

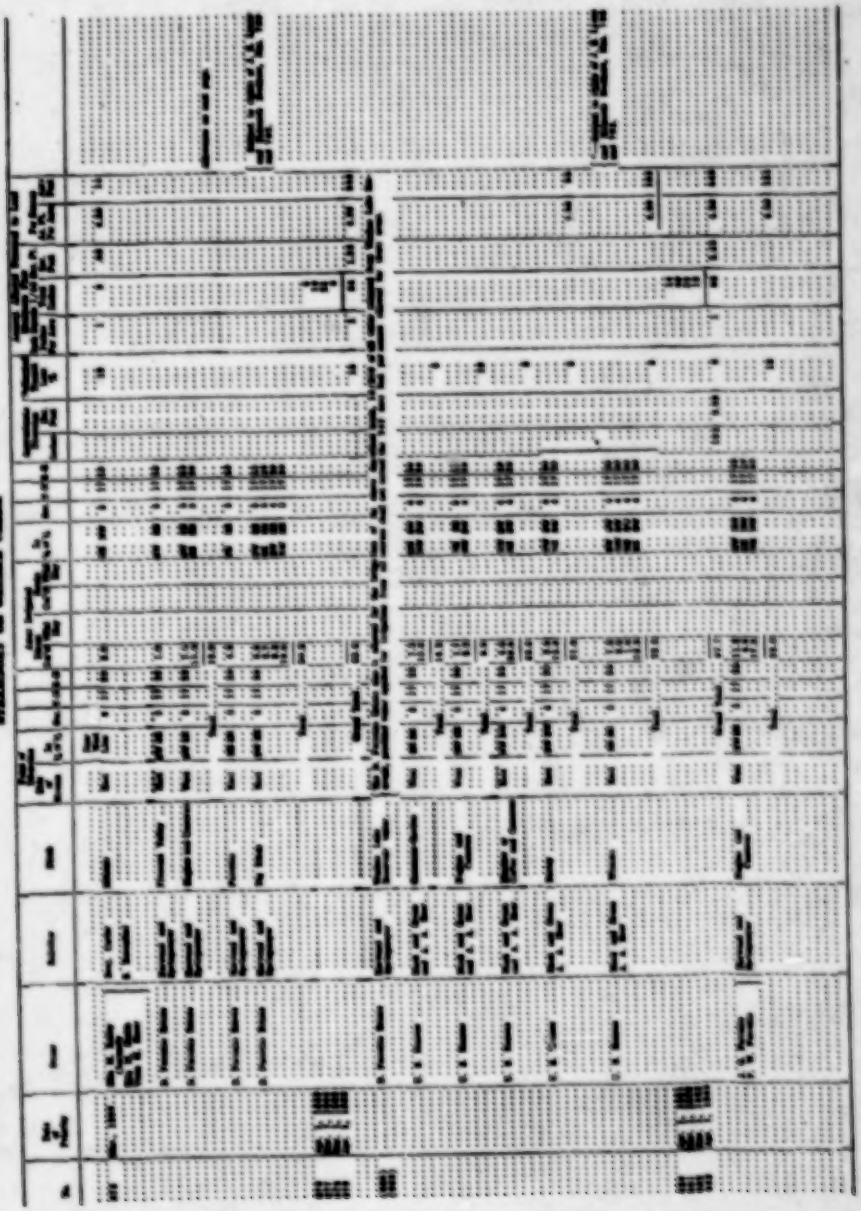
GALENA CREEK—Continued

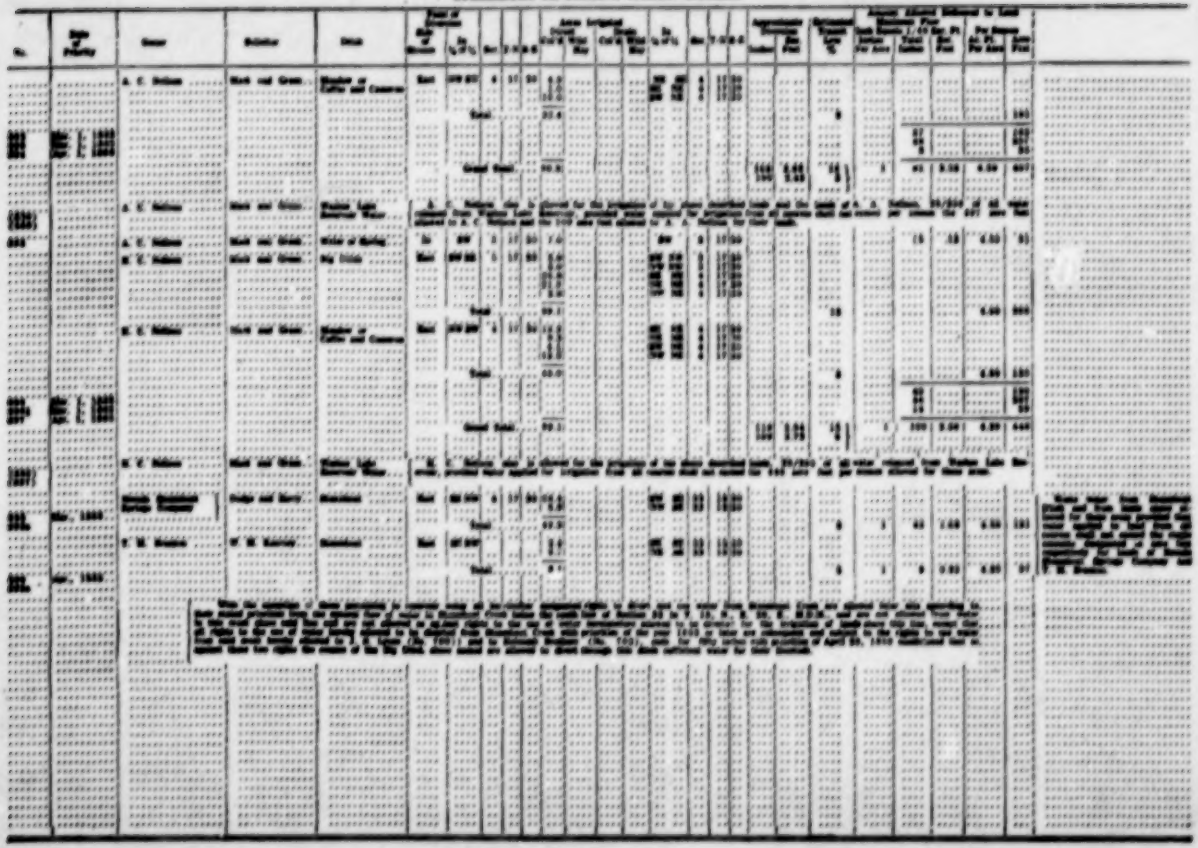
WARNER LAKE RESERVOIR AND TRIBUTARIES

Walker Lake Reservoir and Quinn Creek Ditch Company Ditch



WARNER CREEK OR UPPER STEAMBOAT CREEK





STEAMBOAT CREEK—Continued

WHITES CANYON CREEK
—Bovee's Creek—

—Howard Creek—

THOMAS CREEK—Continued

EVANS CREEK

EVANS CREEK—(Continued)

DOG CREEK

DOG CREEK—(Continued)

DOG VALLEY RESERVOIR—(Proposed)

BUFFER CREEK

WASTE AND FLOOD WATERS

WASTE AND FLOOD WATERS—(Continued)

No.	Date of Priority	Owner	Ditch	Point of Diversion: Side of Section	Point of Diversion: ¼ ¼ ¼	Section	Township	Range	Area Irrigated: Direct: Acres	Area Irrigated: Direct: ¼ ¼ ¼	Area Irrigated: Drain: Acres	Area Irrigated: Drain: ¼ ¼ ¼	¼ ¼ ¼	Section	Township	Range	Abandoned Diversion: ¼ ¼	Abandoned Diversion: ¼ ¼ ¼	Power Development	Amount Allowed Delivered to Land: Maximum Flow in cubic ft. per sec.: Direct	Maximum Flow in cubic ft. per sec.: Drain	Maximum Flow in cubic ft. per sec.: Total	Per Season: Direct	Per Season: Drain	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	(Wright Reach)	40.0	NW NE	9	15	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....		40.0	NE NW	9	15	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....		40.0	NW NW	9	15	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....		40.0	SW NW	9	15	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....		40.0	NW SW	9	15	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....		40.0	SW SW	9	15	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....		8.6	SE SW	9	15	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	Wright Reach Total	288.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
110	Apr. 1,1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	Drain Ground Total	288.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	300	315	4.50	60	64.50	.....
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
111	1900	.....	Farm Ditches	On W line	.....	..	..	..	.....	7.0	.....	.....	.....	SW NE	11	15	26	.....	.....	.....	110	20	4.00	90	.....

The U. S. Reclamation Service Company incorporated, is entitled and allowed to divert and use for the irrigation of the land above described 600.4 acres of land, the water of the waste and flood waters running thereon, but not exceeding the total quantity of this note last per second.

DRAIN AND WASTE WATERS

No.	Date of Priority	Owner	Ditch	Point of Diversion: Side of Section	Point of Diversion: ¼ ¼ ¼	Section	Township	Range	Area Irrigated: Direct: Acres	Area Irrigated: Direct: ¼ ¼ ¼	Area Irrigated: Drain: Acres	Area Irrigated: Drain: ¼ ¼ ¼	¼ ¼ ¼	Section	Township	Range	Abandoned Diversion: ¼ ¼	Abandoned Diversion: ¼ ¼ ¼	Power Development	Amount Allowed Delivered to Land: Maximum Flow in cubic ft. per sec.: Direct	Maximum Flow in cubic ft. per sec.: Drain	Maximum Flow in cubic ft. per sec.: Total	Per Season: Direct	Per Season: Drain	
112	1900	J. B. Trout	Reservoir and Trout Drain,	Receiving ditch near line of										17.0	NE NE	9	15	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	.....	conveyed to	by Farm Ditch											20.0	NW NE	9	15	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
113	1901	Angelo Trout	and Farm and											20.0	NE NW	9	15	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	.....	.....	Pirks Drain:	From Reservoir																					
....	.....	.....	.....	along ditch										Total 118.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	.....	.....	.....	and south																					
....	.....	.....	.....	Quarter line of																					
....	.....	.....	to Farm Ditches	Sec.																					

Waste water from 60 ac. of NW¼ of Section 9, T. 15 N., R. 26 E., and other lands above, by pipe across east of the NW corner of NW ¼ of Section 9, T. 15 N., R. 26 E., allowed for these acres, provided that water from all sources shall not exceed the single amount designated to area for the three acres.

114	1901	Hudson Cheatre											40.0	11.0	NW NW	5	15	26							
....	.....	and											40.0		SW NW	5	15	26							
....	.....	David Franklin	Reservoir Ditch																						
....	.....	or successors	to lands and										Totals	80.0					1.75	100	3.50	4.00	350		
....	.....	.....	others											11.0							4.50	4.00	40		

Waste water from lands above allowed for these acres, provided that water from all sources shall not exceed the single amount designated to area for the three acres.

115	1901	.....	.....	On	NW ¼ of ¼ of SW ¼	5	15	26	4.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	NW NE	5	15	26	.....	.....	.....	1.75	12	0.70	4.0	70
116	1901	Victor V. Wagar	By Springs	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	NW NW	5	15	26	.....	.....	.....	1.75	12	0.70	4.0	70
....	.....	.....	.....	On	NW ¼ of ¼ of SW ¼	5	15	26	14.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	SW NW	5	15	26	.....	.....	.....	1.75	12	0.70	4.0	70
117	1901	J. E. Turner	By Springs	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	SW NW	5	15	26	.....	.....	.....	1.75	12	0.70	4.0	70
....	.....	.....	.....	On	NW ¼ of ¼ of SW ¼	5	15	26	11.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	SW NW	5	15	26	.....	.....	.....	1.75	12	0.70	4.0	70
118	1901	C. B. Hensley	By Springs	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	.....	and	The pumping	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	.....	Cora May Hensley	from canal and	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	.....	.....	well on SW ¼	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	.....	.....	Sec. 5, T. 15	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	.....	.....	N., R. 26 E.	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
119	1901	C. B. Hensley																							
....	.....	and																							
....	.....	Cora May Hensley																							

Waste Water from Powder Drain Ditch to Lofty Ditch through Lot 1 of NW¼ Sec. 5, T. 15 N., R. 26 E., W. M., of a priority of 1901, also allowed for this area, provided that water from all sources shall not exceed the single amount designated for that area.

120	1901	.....	.....	On	NW ¼ of ¼ of SW ¼	5	15	26	4.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	NW NE	5	15	26	.....	.....	.....	1.75	6	0.35	4.0	70
121	1901	J. W. Crabtree	By Springs	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	NW NW	5	15	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

DRAIN AND WASTE WATERS—(Continued)

No.	Date of Priority	Owner	Ditch	Point of Diversion: Side of Stream	Point of Diversion: ¼ ¼ Sec.	Sec.	Twp.	Rge.	Acres Irrigated: Direct	Acres Irrigated: Stock	Acres Irrigated: Direct	Acres Irrigated: Stock	¼ ¼ Sec.	Sec.	Twp.	Rge.	Approximate Dimensions		Flow in Cubic Feet per Second	Amount Allowed Delivered to Land: Maximum Flow in cubic feet per sec. ft.		Per Annum		Remarks
140	1888	C. A. Loughlin	Mr. Pleasant Pleas. Val.	On	NW¼ Lot 1 of NW¼	3	10	28	11.6				NW¼ Lot 1 of NW¼	3	10	28				11.6		6.96	4.5	11.6	
141	1888	C. A. Loughlin		Water Right from Pleasant Drain ditch by leaky ditch through Lot 1 of NW¼ Sec. 3, T. 10 S. R. 28 E. of a priority of 1888, also allowed for the said 11.6 acres of this area provided water from all sources shall not exceed the single allowance of 71 acre feet provided for said 11.6 acres.																	
142	1888	Geo. Pace	Mr. Pleasant Pleas. Val.	On	NW¼ Lot 1 of NW¼	3	10	28	11.6				NW¼ Lot 1 of NW¼	3	10	28				11.6		6.96	4.5	11.6	

GENERAL PROVISIONS

In the foregoing table and columns pertaining to irrigation water rights the word, "Direct," means that the acreages specified thereunder are irrigated by water hereby allowed to be diverted from the river, creek or stream last named above the acreage; the word, "Drain," means that the acreages thereunder are irrigated by drain or waste water hereby allowed and ordered for the irrigation thereof; the word, "Season," means the time in any calendar year when irrigation may be needed; the word, "Priority," means the time when the water right was initiated. "Inch" means one-fortieth (1/40th) of one cubic foot per second, which, in general is the amount of water which will flow through an orifice having an area of one square inch, under a pressure of six (6) inches at the center of the opening. "Acre Foot," means the amount of water which will cover an area of one acre to a depth of one foot.

All of the above described ditches, lands and sections are in townships north and ranges east, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian. All of the irrigated lands are in the State of Nevada, except a part of the tracts listed under Dog, O'Neil, and Sunrise creeks. All of the ditches, canals and flumes are in the State of Nevada excepting the Farad and the upper end of the Fleish. Lake Tahoe is partly in Nevada and partly in California and the outlet of the lake to the Truckee River and the dam controlling the storage in the lake are in the State of California.

Without the application of water thereto the above described lands are dry and arid and irrigation is necessary for the production of valuable crops thereon. The respective amounts of water hereinbefore stated to have been appropriated for or used on these lands, are in each instance as specified therefor necessary and sufficient for the reasonable and economical irrigation of crops thereon other than grain, potatoes, corn and beets. These do not

need to be irrigated for so many months as alfalfa and pasture. Only two-thirds of the amount of water in acre feet hereinbefore specified or allowed for the irrigation of any of the above described tracts of land is necessary for, or should be or is allowed for the irrigation of grain grown thereon. Only four-fifths of the amount of water in acre feet designated above for the irrigation of said tracts of land is necessary for, or should be or is allowed for, the irrigation of potatoes, corn or beets grown thereon. Young alfalfa needs frequent irrigations for a long season. An additional amount of ten per cent of the quantity of water hereinbefore specified in acre feet for the irrigation of any of the above described lands is necessary for and should be and is allowed for the irrigation thereof during the first year that alfalfa is sown thereon, whether the alfalfa be sown with or without grain.

The amounts of water which the parties to this action have appropriated and used for purposes other than the irrigation as stated above are necessary and sufficient for the uses for which they have been appropriated.

The above named parties who so appropriated water for irrigation have also used and in addition thereto are entitled and allowed to use water for livestock and domestic purposes, but only in such amounts as may be necessary for watering stock and for domestic purposes; provided that the priority in respect of the use of water for livestock and domestic purposes of any person shall be identical with the priority of such party for irrigation.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED AND DECREED that that certain agreement known as the Truckee River Agreement, dated July 1, 1935, entered into by the United States of America, party of the first part, Truckee-Carson Irrigation District, party of the second part, Washoe County Water Conservation District, party of the third part, Sierra Pacific Power Company, party of the fourth part, and such other users of the waters of the Truckee River as may have or shall become parties to said agree-

ment by signing their names thereto, parties of the fifth part, which agreement provides (among other things) for the upstream storage of the waters of the Truckee River and its tributaries, be and the same is hereby approved, adopted by the Court and made a part of the decree and shall be binding as between the signatory parties to said agreement.

Water for irrigation is allowed to be used at any time, provided that the amount applied to the land during any calendar year shall not exceed the quantity in acre feet allowed to the land.

No owner or person or party entitled to the use of water under this decree shall be allowed to use for irrigation during any calendar month more than twenty-five per cent of the quantity of direct water in acre feet hereby allowed for the land for the season.

If it shall appear at any time in regard to the actual use and need of water for irrigation that the amount hereinbefore estimated and allowed to be diverted from the river or stream into any ditch or canal is not sufficient after transportation loss to deliver to the land the flow allowed by this decree for application to the land, the allowance or flow as fixed by this decree for application to the land shall control, and there may, and hereby is allowed to be diverted from the stream a larger amount than the amount hereinbefore estimated for diversion from the stream, to the extent necessary to supply to the land, after actual transportation loss, the flow of water allowed by this decree for application to the land. Whether more or less than the amount hereinbefore estimated for diversion from the stream by any ditch, the quantity of water diverted for irrigation shall in every case be only such an amount as will supply to the land, after actual transportation loss, the amount of water allowed by this decree for application to the land and only the quantity needed for the irrigation thereof.

When any other user will thereby be deprived of any part of the water to which he is entitled, no ditch owner or user shall be allowed to divert away from the stream extra water for regulating the flow in any ditch.

The parties, persons, corporations, intervenors, grantees, successors in interest and substituted parties hereinbefore named, and their and each of their servants, agents, attorneys, assigns and all persons claiming by, through or under them and their successors, in or to the water rights or lands herein mentioned or described, are and each of them is hereby forever enjoined and restrained from asserting or claiming any rights in or to the waters of the Truckee River or its tributaries, or the waters of any of the creeks or streams or other waters hereinbefore mentioned except the rights, specified, determined and allowed by this decree, and each and all of said parties, persons, corporations, intervenors, agents, attorneys, servants, assigns and successors in interest; and all persons claiming by, through or under them, are hereby perpetually restrained and enjoined from diverting, taking or interfering in any way with the waters of the Truckee River or its tributaries or with waters of any of the creeks or streams, or with any of the other waters hereinbefore mentioned, so as to in any manner prevent or interfere with the diversion, use and enjoyment of the waters of any of the other persons or parties as allowed or adjudicated by this decree, having due regard to the relative priorities herein set forth; and each of the said parties and persons and each of their agents, servants, attorneys and employees is hereby enjoined and restrained from ever taking, diverting, using or claiming any of the water so decreed, in any manner or at any time so as to in any way interfere with the prior rights of any other persons or parties having prior rights under this decree, as herein set forth, until such persons or parties having prior rights have received for their several uses the waters hereby allowed and adjudged to them.

Except as herein specially provided no diversion of water into any ditch or canal, in this decree mentioned shall be permitted except in such amount as shall be actually, reasonably necessary for the economical and beneficial use for which the right of diversion is determined and established by this decree. The amounts of water hereinbefore allowed are declared to be sufficient for the uses herein mentioned, and any and all use of water in excess of such decreed amounts is declared to be wasteful, and all wasteful or excessive use of water is hereby prohibited.

In any case where water is obtained from two or more sources, the aggregate amount of the combined waters from such sources which may be used, shall not exceed the amount required for such use as herein determined.

Whenever in this decree words of ownership are used in connection with any irrigated lands, such words shall not adjudicate, determine or affect any property rights therein, and this decree does not and shall not in any way determine the title to or rights in any property whatsoever, other than the rights to diversion and use of water as herein determined and established. In the cases where, by this decree, water is allowed to be diverted through any ditch by the owner thereof for another party the conditions of any contractual relations existing between them are not hereby determined.

A Water Master shall be appointed by this Court to carry out and enforce the provisions of this decree and the instructions and orders of the Court, and if any proper orders, rules or directions of such Water Master, made in accordance with and for the enforcement of this decree, are disobeyed or disregarded he is hereby empowered and authorized to cut off the water from the ditch or canal owners or water users so disobeying or disregarding such proper orders, rules or directions, and the Water Master shall promptly report to the Court his said action in such case and the circumstances

connected therewith and leading thereto. Whenever the necessities of the situation appear to the Court to so require, the Court shall authorize the employment by the Water Master of such person or persons to assist the Water Master as the Court may deem necessary to properly carry out the provisions of this decree and the orders of the Court. The terms of employment, expenses and compensation of said Water Master and his assistants, the payment thereof and the means and methods for securing funds with which to pay the same, shall be fixed by orders which the Court may hereafter from time to time make. The compensation and expenses of the Water Master and his assistants shall be borne by the parties whose rights are adjudicated by this decree in the following manner, to-wit: One-third by the United States, one-third by the Sierra Pacific Power Company, and the remaining one-third by the remaining persons or corporations whose rights are adjudicated by this decree. Any person feeling aggrieved by any action or order of the Water Master may in writing and under oath complain to the Court, after service of a copy of such complaint on the Water Master, and the Court shall promptly review such action or order and make such order as may be proper in the premises.

The owner or owners of each ditch or canal herein authorized to divert water from the Truckee River or any of its tributaries, or from any ditch or canal or other waterway receiving water therefrom, shall, within sixty (60) days after the entry of this decree, or such lesser time as may be fixed by the Water Master, install and thereafter at all times properly maintain in such ditch, canal or other waterway, a reliable, sufficient and easily-operated regulating headgate and locking and measuring devices, to be approved by the Water Master, whereby the water diverted into such ditch, canal or other waterway at any and all times may be properly regulated and correctly measured.

The stored water of any reservoir, including Lake Tahoe, may be turned into and carried in the channel of any natural stream and mingled with the waters thereof and diverted therefrom for the proper uses of the persons or parties entitled thereto. The Water Master, upon timely notice, shall so regulate the headgates along the streams and do and direct to be done such other things as may be needful to transport such stored water and deliver the same to the person or persons entitled thereto. All persons are hereby prohibited from in any way interfering with any such stored water while the same is being legally carried to the persons or parties entitled thereto.

The quantities of water permissible to be diverted by the owners of the several ditches, through said ditches, on account of the several priorities herein decreed, are decreed subject to the obligations of said owners to divert and use water only at such times as needed and only in such amounts as may be required under a reasonable, economical and beneficial use. Rotation, or the combining and exchanging of the use of water between ditches and among users shall be permitted when necessary in order to obtain reasonable economy in the use of the water of the river or other streams, or in order to give to each ditch or user a more advantageous irrigation head, provided that such rotations shall not injuriously affect any of the rights determined and allowed by this decree. The Water Master may arrange for such rotations and consult with and endeavor to obtain the agreements of the various water users thereto, as the occasion may require and shall promptly report to this Court his action in the premises.

All users of water allowed by this decree a flow of less than one inch per acre for his, her or their respective lands may, with the consent of the Water Master or by his direction to the owners or person in charge of the ditch through which the water is conveyed, use

when needed for the irrigation of his, her or their land, a larger flow than specifically allowed by this decree, up to and not exceeding one inch per acre, provided the amount of water used during any calendar year shall not exceed the seasonal acre feet allowance for the land, and that the flow allowed would not, if continuous, deliver in any one month in excess of twenty-five (25) per cent of the seasonal allowance in acre feet heretofore in this decree specifically allowed for said lands.

Whenever any person or party shall not be receiving the amount of water to which he is entitled under this Decree, the Water Master shall, upon request open, close, lock and regulate the necessary headgates, ditches and other works used for the diversion and application of such waters as to apportion the same as herein provided, and for that purpose may enter upon the lands of any and all persons having rights adjudicated by this Decree.

Persons whose rights are adjudicated hereby, their successors or assigns, shall be entitled to change, in the manner provided by law the point of diversion and the place, means, manner or purpose of use of the waters to which they are so entitled or of any part thereof, so far as they may do so without injury to the rights of other persons whose rights are fixed by this decree.

The State of Nevada is not a party to this suit but the rights of the State to water through different ditches which divert from the Truckee River for the State and numerous parties to this action have been estimated for convenience and purposes of administration.

The several parties to this suit shall pay and bear their own costs.

Said Sierra Pacific Power Company is the identical party and corporation referred to herein and in the "Temporary Restraining Order" made and entered in said cause on February 13, 1926, as the "Truckee River General Electric Company, a corporation," the name of

said corporation having been heretofore changed, pursuant to law, from the Truckee River General Electric Company to Sierra Pacific Power Company.

The foregoing adjudication set forth in Claims Numbers 1 to 744, inclusive, of this Decree are based upon conditions existing at or prior to the entry of said Temporary Restraining Order herein on February 13, 1926; and such adjudication shall not be deemed to limit, reestablish, or otherwise affect any rights acquired, created or lost subsequently thereto by conveyance, transfer, abandonment, non-user, contract (including said Truckee River Agreement) or otherwise, but the rights of the United States shall be as herein adjudicated as of the date of this decree save only as the same may be affected by said Truckee River Agreement.

Done in open court this 8th day of September, 1944.

FRANK H. NORCROSS
District Judge

APPENDIX D

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA

Civil No. 2506-70

COMPLAINT

• • • •

I

This is a civil action in which the United States, in its own right and in its fiduciary capacity on behalf of the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of Indians seeks to have its own rights and the rights of the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of Indians in and to the waters of the Truckee River and all waters in the State of Nevada tributary thereto determined and declared. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under Title 28, United States Code, Section 1345.

II

On information and belief it is alleged that the majority of the defendants named in this action are the present owners or claimants to the rights to the use of waters of the Truckee River that were decreed in the case entitled *United States* v. *Orr Water Ditch Co., et al.*, Equity No. A-3, in this Court. In that action, some but not all of the rights to the use of the waters of the Truckee River were decreed. The United States does not dispute the rights decreed in that action. The defendants are made parties to this action because the relief sought by the United States would establish additional rights of the United States and the Pyramid Lake Paiute Indians to the use of the waters of the Truckee River and waters tributary thereto. Many of these additional rights of the United States would carry priority dates earlier than many of the rights decreed in the

Orr Water Ditch Decree. These defendants are made parties to this action in order to give them notice and an opportunity to defend against the additional claims of the United States and the Pyramid Lake Paiute Indians. The other defendants named in this action were joined as parties where it was apparent that they claimed rights to the use of waters of the Truckee River and its tributaries within the State of Nevada that were not included in the *Orr Water Ditch* Decree. The State of Nevada is named as a party defendant in this action in its proprietary capacity, in its governmental capacity as the issuer of permits to appropriate unappropriated waters, and as *parens patriae* for its citizens.

• • • •

V

Pyramid Lake is a desert lake in Nevada approximately 30 miles north of Reno, Nevada. It is a unique national resource both from the standpoint of its beauty and as the natural habitat of both fish and wild fowl, which rely upon the lake for existence and protection. It is the natural terminus of the Truckee River and has no outlet. Its surface elevation is now approximately 3,800 feet above sea level. It is now approximately 20 miles long, and has a maximum depth of 335 feet. With the exception of a small amount of direct precipitation and drainage from the low lying mountains surrounding it, its sole source of water is the Truckee River. A flow of between 375,000 and 400,000 acre feet of water per year from the Truckee River into the lake is required to replace evaporation losses, and thus to maintain the present level of the lake. In recent years the average flow into the lake from the Truckee River has been approximately 250,000 acre feet, leaving an annual average deficit of between 125 and 150 thousand acre feet. As a result primarily of diversions of water from the Truckee River, the level of the lake has dropped more than 10 feet since 1906, destroying fisheries, threatening

extinction of the species of trout native to the lake, increasing the salinity of the lake, causing land erosion and threatening the continued existence of the lake as a useful body of water.

VI

Members of the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of Indians have lived on the shores of Pyramid Lake from time immemorial. They have fished in the lake and have used the fish for food and for barter. They have aided their support by charging fees to sport fishermen for licenses to fish in the lake. They have relied upon water from the Truckee River for irrigation, for domestic uses, for maintenance of the lower segment of the Truckee River as a natural spawning ground for lake fish and for maintenance of the lake as a viable fishery.

VII

On November 29, 1859, the Department of the Interior directed that an area including Pyramid Lake and the lands surrounding the lake, together with the valley along the Truckee River from the mouth of the river upstream to a point approximately two miles south of Wadsworth, Nevada, be reserved and set aside from the public domain as the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation. This reservation was confirmed on March 23, 1874, by an executive order signed by President Grant. The area was reserved for members of the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe primarily because it constituted their aboriginal home and the lake provided a large fishery which was intended to be the principal source of the Tribe's livelihood in perpetuity.

VIII

In establishing the Pyramid Lake Reservation in 1859, there was, by implication, reserved for the benefit of the Pyramid Lake Indians sufficient water from the Truckee River for the maintenance and preservation of Pyramid Lake, for the maintenance of the lower reaches of the

Truckee River as a natural spawning ground for fish and the other needs of the inhabitants of the Reservation such as irrigation and domestic use. The United States, as a fiduciary for the benefit of the Pyramid Lake Indians, claims these rights with a priority date of November 29, 1859.

IX

Under the authority of the Reclamation Act (Act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388), the Secretary of the Interior on March 14, 1903, approved the construction of the Newlands Reclamation Project, originally known as the Truckee Project. A diversion dam on the Truckee River, known as Derby Dam, was completed by June of 1905. As part of the Newlands Reclamation Project, water is diverted from the Truckee River at Derby Dam near Wadsworth, Nevada. A small percentage of the water is used for irrigation within the Truckee division of the Newlands Project; most is transported into the Carson River watershed in Nevada to supplement waters of the Carson River for irrigation in the Carson Division of the Newlands Irrigation Project. The water exported from the Truckee River watershed to the Carson River Watershed is either stored in Lahontan Reservoir with waters from the Carson River for later use or used immediately for irrigation in the Carson Division of the Newlands Irrigation Project. The Newlands Irrigation Project works are owned by the United States but are operated by the Truckee-Carson Irrigation District under a contract with the United States dated December 18, 1926, as amended. On September 14, 1973, the Department of the Interior mailed notice to the Truckee-Carson Irrigation District that this contract is being terminated for violations of the terms of the contract.

X

Drainage from the Carson Division of the Newlands Project is used in the Stillwater Wildlife Refuge, which was designated as a national wildlife refuge in 1948.

The refuge is owned and operated by the United States, pursuant to that certain Tripartite Agreement dated November 26, 1948, by and between the Truckee-Carson Irrigation District, the State Board of Fish and Game Commissioners of the State of Nevada, and the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, and in accordance with the Migratory Bird Conservation Act (45 Stat. 1222), as amended.

XI

The United States claims a right to the use within the Stillwater Wildlife Refuge of any runoff waters left from the irrigation of lands within Carson Division of the Newlands Irrigation Project, with a priority date of 1948.

XII

The Washoe Project Act of August 1, 1956, 70 Stat. 755, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate and maintain the Washoe Reclamation Project for purposes of irrigation of lands in the Carson and Truckee River Basins, for providing drainage service to lands therein, controlling floods, providing hydroelectric power and for other beneficial purposes. The Act also provides for the development of the fish and wildlife resources of the project area, including facilities to permit increased water releases from Lake Tahoe and restoration of the Pyramid Lake fishery. Under the provisions of this Act, Stampede Reservoir has been constructed in California on the Little Truckee River, a tributary of the Truckee River.

XIII

It is the contention of the United States that nothing in the Reclamation Act, the Migratory Bird Conservation Act, or the Washoe Project Act authorizes any diversion of water from the Truckee River that would interfere with the right of the United States held as a fiduciary for the benefit of the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of Indians, to the use of sufficient waters of the Truckee

River to fulfill the purposes for which the Pyramid Lake Reservation was created, including the maintenance and preservation of Pyramid Lake, the maintenance of the lower reaches of the Truckee River as a natural spawning ground for fish and other purposes beneficial to and satisfying to the needs of the Pyramid Lake Indians.

XIV

The United States owns lands within the watershed of the Truckee River in the State of Nevada which are part of the Toiyabe National Forest. These lands were withdrawn from the public domain and reserved for national forest use by Presidential Proclamations dated October 3, 1905, March 2, 1909, and July 12, 1926. Reservation of these lands for national forest use also reserved for the United States the unappropriated waters in and on such lands to the extent necessary for the requirements of the forests.

XV

The United States claims a right to the use of the waters of the Truckee River and its tributaries in the national forest lands in the State of Nevada, in the watershed of the Truckee River to the extent required for the purposes of the forest reservations with priority dates as of the dates these lands were withdrawn for national forest use.

XVI

The United States claims rights to the use of waters within the watershed of the Truckee River within the State of Nevada reserved as public water holes by Executive Order dated April 17, 1926, pursuant to the Act of December 29, 1916, as amended, 43 U.S.C. 300, with a priority date of April 17, 1926; and to hot springs and mineral springs reserved for curative purposes by Executive Order dated July 7, 1930, pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1925, 43 U.S.C. 971, with a priority date of July 7, 1930.

XVII

The United States claims rights to the use of waters in and on the public lands at the various wells, ponds, and other places of use where water of the Truckee River system in the State of Nevada has heretofore been put to beneficial use by the Federal government to the extent of such use, with priorities as of the dates these wells, ponds and other places of use on the public lands were first initiated.

XVIII

On February 3, 1913, the United States brought an action entitled *United States* v. *Orr Water Ditch Co., et al.*, (Equity No. A-3) in the United States District Court for the District of Nevada, to determine the quantity of water the United States could divert from the Truckee River for the Newlands Project, to adjudicate the claims of numerous Nevada claimants, and to assert a right to the use of Truckee waters for irrigation on the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation. No rights to water for the maintenance and preservation of Pyramid Lake or for other purposes beneficial to the Indians as set forth in Paragraph VII of this complaint nor the other Federal rights asserted in Paragraphs XV, XVI, and XVII were at issue in the suit.

XIX

On September 8, 1944, a decree was entered in the case of *United States* v. *Orr Water Ditch Co., et al., supra.* This decree recognized, subject to prior rights, the right of the United States to use Truckee water for the Newlands Project, recognized numerous rights within the State of Nevada to the use of waters from the Truckee River and recognized the right of the United States to use Truckee water for irrigation of lands on the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation with a priority date of December 8, 1859. This decree does not foreclose recognition

of the additional rights now asserted by the United States.

XX

Without a determination, however, by this Court of the relative priorities, as between the rights adjudicated in the *Orr Ditch* Decree and rights and uses not asserted in that action and not covered by that decree, the United States cannot properly determine its obligations, contractual or otherwise, pertaining to irrigation and reclamation projects using waters of the Truckee River and cannot adequately protect its rights and those of the Pyramid Lake Paiute Indians to the use of waters of the Truckee River.

XXI

On information and belief it is alleged that water in excess of the amounts actually needed are used both on the lands within the Newlands Irrigation Project and on upstream lands that are irrigated from the Truckee River and by municipal and industrial water users using waters from the Truckee. Recent studies by hydrologists and irrigation engineers suggest that if the waters of the Truckee and Carson Rivers are used more efficiently, through the use of more modern irrigation methods and control devices, there is sufficient water in the stream system, except in times of extreme drought, to meet the reasonable needs for beneficial use of all those presently having adjudicated rights to the use of waters of the Truckee River without further encroachment upon the rights of the United States and the Pyramid Lake Indians to preserve and maintain Pyramid Lake as a fishery and for other purposes beneficial to and satisfying to the needs of the Pyramid Lake Indians.

XXII

The State of Nevada has refused to recognize any right of the United States or the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of Indians to the use of waters of the Truckee

River for the maintenance and preservation of Pyramid Lake. It has issued permits for the appropriation of waters from the Truckee River which are in derogation of rights to the use of the water for the maintenance of Pyramid Lake; and the aforementioned rights are currently being violated.

WHEREFORE, the United States of America respectfully prays this Court:

1. To quiet the title of the United States in its fiduciary capacity in and to a right for the benefit of the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of Indians with a November 29, 1859, priority to the use of waters of the Truckee River to fulfill the purposes for which that reservation was created, including the maintenance and preservation of Pyramid Lake and the lower reaches of the Truckee River as a fishery and for other purposes beneficial to and satisfying to the needs of the Pyramid Lake Indians and to set the measure of this right in acre feet per year and rate of flow, and determine its relative priority with respect to other rights to the use of waters of the Truckee River.

2. To quiet the title of the United States of America in and to a right to the use of sufficient waters in and on national forest lands within the Truckee River watershed in the State of Nevada to meet the needs of those lands for forest purposes.

3. To quiet the title of the United States of America to the use of waters reserved in and to public water holes within the Truckee River watershed in the State of Nevada with a priority date of April 17, 1926, and to the use of waters in hot springs and mineral springs reserved for curative purposes with a priority date of July 7, 1930.

4. To quiet the title of the United States of America to the use of waters in and on public lands within the Truckee River watershed in the State of Nevada where

the waters have heretofore been put to beneficial use on those lands to the extent of such use and with priority dates as of the dates the waters were first put to beneficial use.

5. To quiet the title of the United States of America to the use of the runoff waters from the Newlands Irrigation Project for use in the Stillwater Wildlife Refuge with a 1948 priority date.

6. For such other and further relief as shall appear proper.

The United States of America also respectfully prays leave to amend this complaint if that should hereafter become necessary or appropriate in the course of the proceedings herein.

WALTER KIECHEL, JR.
Deputy Assistant Attorney General
Land and Natural Resources Division
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

V. DE VOE HEATON
United States Attorney

By: _____
EMILE PIERRE GEZELIN
Assistant United States Attorney

_____
DONALD W. REDD
Attorney, Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

_____
DOUGLAS N. KING
Attorney, Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

APPENDIX E

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA

Civil No. R-1987-JBA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Plaintiff,

and

PYRAMID LAKE PAIUTE TRIBE OF INDIANS,
Plaintiff-Intervenor,

vs.

TRUCKEE-CARSON IRRIGATION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEVADA, SIERRA PACIFIC POWER COMPANY, CITY OF RENO, CITY OF SPARKS, COUNTY OF WASHOE and WASHOE COUNTY TREASURER, TRUSTEE, ALBERT A. ALCORN, and approximately 17,000 other individually named persons, firms, partnerships and corporations,
Defendants.

MEMORANDUM DECISION

This memorandum will attempt to amplify and expound upon several areas of the court's reasoning underlying its ultimate Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, filed contemporaneously herewith, and also to meet and answer several of the principal contentions raised by plaintiff and the intervenor.

I.

THE RECLAMATION ACTS

As stated in the Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, this court places primary reliance upon the passage of the 1902 Reclamation Act. In this regard, *Henkel v. United States*, 237 U.S. 43 (1915), is enlight-

ening. In *Henkel*, the United States brought an action in ejectment seeking to recover certain lands in the Blackfeet Indian Reservation. These lands were to be used in connection with the proposed St. Mary Reservoir of the United States Reclamation Service. The defendants were members of the Piegan Tribe and occupied the lands and had built improvements thereon. In 1906 the defendants executed a document in which they undertook to relinquish all claims to the lands in question. The conditions of this surrender were that the defendants were to be paid $7,500.00 for their improvements and would be subsequently allowed to select allotments of equal area from the unoccupied lands of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation. In 1907 the defendants were paid $7,500.00. In their answer the defendants alleged that the allotting officers had refused to allot the lands selected by the defendants and that, under protest, the defendants had been allotted lands elsewhere, which lands they offered to surrender if the lands selected by them would be allotted to them.

In the words of the court, the defendants contended:

> ". . . that no statute of the United States has conferred authority upon the government or its officers to acquire the lands described by the relinquishment from the Henkels, as above set forth. Such action, it is contended, would amount to an act of bad faith upon the part of the government toward these Indians in view of their established right in these lands; and to permit the reclamation statute of 1902 to have such effect, it is insisted, would be virtually to permit it to repeal previous acts of Congress disposing of lands for the benefit of the Indians."

In order to answer this contention, the court reviewed "the previous status of the Indians and what Congress has undertaken to do by legislating in their behalf." After reviewing the Allotment Act of February 8, 1887,

the court focused upon an agreement made with the Indians on September 28, 1895, and approved by the Act of June 10, 1896. Under this agreement it was provided that no allotments of land would be made on the Blackfeet Reservation and that the land would be held by the Indians as a communal grazing ground. The agreement also provided that any Indian member could file a description of land fenced in by him which would give that member the right to take such land when allotments were made. The agreement also contained a provision recognizing a reserved right of the government to use the lands upon compensation being made therefor for certain described public improvements.

It was under this 1895 agreement that the defendants had occupied their lands when the Reclamation Act of 1902 was passed. After reviewing the broad powers delegated to the Secretary of the Interior under the Act, the court stated:

> "The reclamation projects undertaken by the government are very extensive and cover many states; and they must involve in their construction the flooding of lands in connection with dams designed to hold water for such purposes; and must necessarily include much territory which is included in Indian reservations. This situation was of course well known to Congress when it passed the reclamation act, and we cannot doubt, in view of the broad authority conferred by §§ 7 and 10, above quoted, that it was the purpose of Congress to give the Secretary of the Interior the right to acquire such rights as are here involved, when necessary for reclamation purposes. In carrying out the purposes of the act, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire any rights or property necessary for that purpose, and to acquire the same either by purchase or by condemnation. He is specifically authorized to perform any and all acts necessary and

> proper for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the act. Authority could hardly have been conferred in more comprehensive terms, and we do not believe that it was the intention of Congress, because of the Indians right of selection of lands under the circumstances here shown, to reserve such lands from the operation of the act. To do so might defeat the reclamation projects which it was evidently the purpose of Congress to authorize and promote."

This recognition by the Supreme Court, in 1915, of the overriding national importance of the Reclamation Act confirms this court's belief that it was the passage of that Act that necessarily created the conflict of purposes in the Department of the Interior. As a result of the passage of the Reclamation Act, the Secretary instituted Orr Ditch and the evidence supports the finding that the primary purpose of Orr Ditch was to secure the water rights for the reclamation project. Once instituted, the United States, as guardian for the Pyramid Lake Paiute Indians, also sought to secure water rights for the Indians under the reserved rights doctrine.

This representation of the Indians by the United States was in full accord with *Heckman v. United States*, 224 U.S. 413 (1912). In *Heckman* the United States brought an action seeking to cancel certain conveyances, executed by members of the Cherokee Tribe, of lands allotted to them in severalty. The statute under which the allotments were made, Act of July 1, 1902, contained a provision that the allotted lands were inalienable for a period of twenty-five years. It was not disputed that the conveyances made were in violation of this provision. The argument was made that there was a defect of parties because of the Indian grantors' absence from the case. The Supreme Court met this contention with the following language:

> "The argument necessarily proceeds upon the assumption that the representation of these Indians by the United States is of an incomplete or inadequate character; that although the United States, by virtue of the guardianship it has retained, is prosecuting this suit for the purpose of enforcing the restrictions Congress has imposed, and of thus securing possession to the Indians, their presence as parties to the suit is essential to their protection. This position is wholly untenable. There can be no more complete representation than that on the part of the United States in acting on behalf of these dependents, whom Congress, with respect to the restricted lands, has not yet released from tutelage. Its efficacy does not depend upon the Indians acquiescence. It does not rest upon convention, nor is it circumscribed by rules which govern private relations. It is a representation which traces its source to the plenary control of Congress in legislating for the protection of the Indians under its care, and it recognizes no limitations that are inconsistent with the discharge of the national duty."

This language of the court, issued just one year before Orr Ditch was commenced, manifestly authorized the United States to represent the Indians in the Orr Ditch case.

The United States was therefore properly in the case in its own capacity seeking water rights for the benefit of the reclamation project and in its representative capacity for the Indians. This situation squarely presented the Department of the Interior, the Bureau of Reclamation and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, with the problem of having to deal with a limited quantity of water out of which to satisfy two claims—the project rights and the Indians' rights. Faced with this apparent and foreseeable conflict of purposes, the Secretary of the Interior necessarily looked to his delegation of powers

from Congress. Two provisions of the Reclamation Act of 1902 delegated to the Secretary very broad powers. Section 7 of that Act provided, in pertinent part:

> "Sec. 7. That where in carrying out the provisions of this Act it becomes necessary to acquire any rights or property, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to acquire the same for the United States by purchase or by condemnation under judicial process, . . ."

Section 10 of the same Act provided:

> "Sec. 10. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to perform any and all acts and to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this Act into full force and effect."

Still later, by the Act of April 21, 1904, the Secretary of the Interior was delegated powers specifically referring to the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation. Section 16 of that Act provides, in pertinent part:

> "Sec. 26. That in carrying out any irrigation enterprise which may be undertaken under the provisions of the reclamation act of June seventeenth, nineteen hundred and two, and which may make possible and provide for, in connection with the reclamation of other lands, the reclamation of all or any portion of the irrigable lands on the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation, Nevada, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to reclaim, utilize, and dispose of any lands in said reservation which may be irrigable by such works in like manner as though the same were a part of the public domain; *Provided*, That there shall be reserved for and allotted to each of the Indians belonging on the said reservation five acres of irrigable lands. The remainder of the lands irrigable in said reservation shall be disposed of to settlers under the provisions of the reclamation Act: . . ."

The delegation of these powers to the Secretary of the Interior evidences a determination, made by Congress, that if lands, and specifically by the Act of April 21, 1904, lands of the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation, were needed in order to carry out the purposes of the reclamation act, such lands were to be acquired by the Secretary. It was Congress' determination that Indian lands, if necessary to be acquired to carry out the purposes of the Reclamation Act, were secondary when conflicting with the purposes of the Reclamation Act. Congress' authority to deal with Indian lands is beyond question. As stated in *United States v. Southern Pacific Transp. Co.*, 543 F.2d 676 (9th Cir. 1976):

> "Congress has plenary authority to control use, grant adverse interests or to extinguish the Indian title." 543 F.2d at 687.

In this case, Congress, by passing the Reclamation Acts of 1902 and 1904, delegated to the Secretary of the Interior that authority to deal with Indian lands when such were necessary to carry out the purposes of the Reclamation Act.

It should also be emphasized that the establishment of the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation by Executive Order did not thereby convey to the Indians any compensable interest in the lands. *Sioux Tribe v. United States*, 316 U.S. 317 (1942). The extinguishment of the alleged fishery right did not subject the United States to any obligation of paying compensation. Congress has recognized the loss of the fishery and recompensed the Indians for this loss through various acts and appropriations as indicated in Finding No. 30 of the Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law. Specifically, this recognition was best expressed in the passage of the Washoe Project Act, 43 U.S.C. § 614, et seq. In 43 U.S.C. § 614 (c) Congress included "facilities to permit increased minimum water releases from Lake Tahoe and restoration of the Pyramid Lake fishery." The legislative history of

the Act confirms this recognition. In House Report No. 2055 the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs states:

> "The present condition of Pyramid Lake is due in large measure to the construction by the Federal Government of the Newlands project, one of the first Federal reclamation projects, and by irrigation works for the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation; yet, no compensatory measures to maintain the fishery of the lake were ever taken by the Federal Government. It is hoped that, through establishment of a fish hatchery, increase of flows in the Truckee River and channel improvements at the mouth of the river, that a trout fishery can be restored. Restoration of the Pyramid Lake trout fishery to its full potential value is deemed to be of national interest and importance, because, among other things, of the adverse results of previous Federal participation in the development of the waters affecting the fishery of the lake." 1956 U.S. Cong. & Admin. News, p. 3758.

This language confirms Congress' awareness of past acts and its ratification of those acts by its attempts to restore the fishery.

The language of Judge Chambers in his concurrence in *United States v. Ahtanum Irrigation District*, 236 F.2d 321, 342 (9th Cir. 1956) seems to be especially appropriate. He states:

> "Even though they may have known of the Winters decision, those who have a duty to act today may make mistakes which, in the course of future events, may indicate bad judgment. If the 1908 agreement today works a great injustice, I think that it is for Congress to correct the unfairness if such there be by developing other irrigable land for the Indians involved."

THE INDIAN NON-INTERCOURSE ACT

25 U.S.C. § 177, otherwise known as the Non-Intercourse Act, provides in pertinent part:

> "§ 177. Purchases or grants of lands from Indians. No purchase, grant, lease, or other conveyance of lands, or of any title or claim thereto, from any Indian nation or tribe of Indians, shall be of any validity in law or equity, unless the same be made by treaty or convention entered into pursuant to the Constitution. . . ."

From this statute the Tribe argues that since Indian title can be extinguished only with the consent of Congress, then a final judgment adjudicating Indian property rights adverse to the Indians' interest which may subsequently be found to be erroneous should not be given res judicata effect.

DISCUSSION

From the language of the Act, it would appear that the Tribe would have to prove at least four things in order to render the Act applicable:

1. that there has been a "purchase, grant, lease, or other conveyance"
2. "of lands"
3. "from any . . . tribe o ıns,"
4. which was without Congress' consent.

Regarding the first element, whether there has been a "conveyance" the first question to be decided is the type or source of actions that are alleged to be a "conveyance." It would appear that the *Orr Decree* was the effective "conveyance" of the right. Underlying the *Orr Decree* was the Truckee River Agreement entered into by the parties. The determinative question therefore is

whether the Orr Decree and/or the Truckee River Agreement was a "conveyance" within the meaning of the Act.

The best authority on this question is the Ahtanum duet of cases. The first case, *United States v. Ahtanum Irrigation District*, 236 F.2d 321 (9th Cir. 1956), was a suit brought by the United States as trustee for the Indians to quiet title to the Indians' right to use the waters of the Ahtanum Creek which allegedly were reserved by treaty. The court below held that the Treaty of June 9, 1855, which set aside the Indian Reservation for the Yakimas, did not reserve any water rights for the Indians. The Court of Appeals reversed this holding, saying that the Treaty did reserve such water rights by reason of *Winters v. United States*, 207 U.S. 564 (1908). The question then became what was the quantity of water rights reserved. In this regard the crucial question concerned the validity of a 1908 agreement between Chief Engineer Code and a group of white settlers. Code had been instructed to go to the reservation for the purpose of bringing about a settlement of the rights to the use of the Ahtanum Creek. The agreement reached was that the white settlers were to get 75% of the flow and the Indian users would get the remaining 25% of the flow. The agreement was signed by Code on behalf of the United States and was approved by the First Assistant Secretary of the Interior. The crucial question came down to whether the Secretary had the power to make this agreement. The Court, after reviewing the statutory powers of management vested in the Secretary, held that the above agreement "was the sort of thing which the Secretary was authorized to do by the grant of general powers of supervision and management, he therefore had the power to make the 1908 agreement." *supra*, p. 338. The court reversed the dismissal of the case and remanded to determine and adjudicate the extent of the rights of the respective parties during which the defendants must be required to show and disclose their rights, titles and priorities.

On remand, the case was referred to a special master who concluded that the 1908 agreement was an effective conveyance of 75% of the waters of Ahtanum Creek. The master also construed the Court of Appeals language to mean that the rights of the defendants were as great as their needs and therefore concluded that the government had turned over en masse the 75% of the flow unrelated to any particular parcel of land and unrelated to proof of water rights under Washington law.

In dealing with the conveyance question, the Court of Appeals in the second case, *United States v. Ahtanum Irrigation District*, 330 F.2d 897 (9th Cir. 1964), stated:

> "This conclusion of the master that the agreement of 1908 operated as an instrument of conveyance whereby certain waters held by the United States in trust for the Indian tribe were conveyed to the other parties to the agreement, was rejected by the district judge when the master's report came up before him on exceptions thereto. The judge held that the agreement was neither a conveyance nor a contract to convey an interest in the water rights of the Ahtanum Creek saying: 'In my opinion the most reasonable characterization to be placed upon the 1908 agreement is that it was an agreement whereby the parties settled a dispute as to their respective water rights in the creek and as such is similar in legal effect to the well known 'boundary line agreement.'"
>
> • • •
>
> "In thus disagreeing with the master's version of the 1908 agreement the judge was eminently correct."

Applying the above to our case, it is apparent that the *Orr Decree* was based in part upon the Truckee River Agreement (TRA). The TRA was entered into by the

United States on behalf of the Tribe, and was approved by the Interior Department and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, with legal advice. In contrast, the 1908 Ahtanum agreement was entered into without legal advice and without consulting the Indians. The TRA was also an agreement which "settled a dispute as to their respective water rights" in the Truckee River. If the 1908 *Ahtanum* agreement is not a "conveyance," it is impossible to conceive that there was a "conveyance" in this case.

Tribal counsel, in his final argument, may have provided a little insight into the proper definition of a "conveyance" when used under the Non-Intercourse Act. In discussing the Motion to Strike Affirmative Defenses, Mr. Pelcyger stated:

> "So my answer to that question [whether there was a conveyance] is that we are not contending that there has been any conveyance as that term is ordinarily used, but rather that the statute which uses the term conveyance bars the kinds of affirmative defenses that are the subject of the motion to strike." [p. 9809]

It must also be pointed out that in *Ahtanum I* the court upheld the power of the Secretary to enter into the agreement based upon the general powers of management and supervision. In our case the power of the Secretary to enter into the TRA is not based upon general powers, but rather a specific grant found in § 7 of the Reclamation Act of 1902, authorizing the Secretary to acquire any rights or property when the same becomes necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Act and even more specifically in the Act of April 21, 1904, § 26, of which specifically refers to the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation.

Dealing with the second requirement, "of lands," the Tribe cites *North Side Canal Co. v. Twin Falls Canal*

Co., 12 F.2d 311 (D. of Idaho), in which the court stated:

> "'Land,' in a statute of this general nature, must necessarily be given a broad and comprehensive meaning. 'Land,' in such sense, includes water upon the land, and water claimed to be appropriated for use in the development, by irrigation, of the land."

The Tribe also cites *Holmes v. United States*, 53 F.2d 960 (9th Cir. 1931), in which the court stated:

> "The primary meaning of the word 'land' at common law is 'any ground, soil or earth whatsoever; as arable, meadows pastures, woods, waters, marshes, furzes and heath.' 2 Blackstone, Com. 18."

However, it could also be argued that since § 177 was derived from the Act of June 30, 1834, long before the concept of the *Winters* doctrine was recognized, that Congress was concerned with the typical situation wherein the backward, unschooled Indians were being taken advantage of by the white men in trading or selling their lands for inadequate prices. The concept that the Indians also were reserved sufficient water to go along with their lands was not conceived of until *Winters v. United States, supra*, which was decided in 1908.

The Tribe also has difficulty in meeting the third requirement, that the conveyance be "from any Tribe of Indians." The only right possessed by the Indians was their right of occupancy in the lands, which is a permissive right granted by the government. It must also be remembered that in the early 1900's there was indeed a question as to whether Indians on an executive order reservation possessed the Winters rights. The fee of the land remained in the United States and by virtue of the Reclamation Act of 1902, the Secretary of the Interior was given specific authority to perform any act necessary to carry out the provisions of that Act. Since the

fee remained in the United States and the Indians had no compensable interest in their executive order reservation, the right and authority to deal with the lands was vested in the Secretary, not the Indians.

The fourth requirement is that the conveyance be made without consent of the United States. In *United States v. Candelaria*, 271 U.S. 432 (1926), an action was brought by the United States seeking to quiet title to certain lands alleged to be owned by the Pueblos. The suit was brought on behalf of the Indians as wards of the United States. The defendants denied the wardship and set up in bar two decrees rendered in prior suits brought by the Pueblos to quiet title in the same lands. The United States responded that it was not a party to either suit, that it had not authorized either suit and therefore it was not bound by the two earlier decrees. The court, after reviewing the status of the Pueblos and their relationship with the United States, held that the United States was not barred by the earlier decrees. The court stated:

> "The Indians of the pueblo are wards of the United States and hold their lands subject to the restriction that the same cannot be alienated in any wise without its consent. A judgment or decree which operates directly or indirectly to transfer the lands from the Indians, where the United States has not authorized or appeared in the suit, infringes that restriction. The United States has an interest in maintaining and enforcing the restriction which cannot be affected by such a judgment or decree."

The court also noted that the United States had employed and paid a special attorney to represent the Pueblos. The court thereby qualified its holding in stating:

> ". . . if the decree was rendered in a suit begun and prosecuted by the special attorney so employed

> and paid, we think the United States is as effectually concluded as if it were a party to the suit."

In our case the United States instituted, authorized and appeared and therefore by such actions the United States has consented to the consequences of the litigation. It should also be pointed out that the *Candelaria* court cited and referred to the Non-Intercourse Act, although it was not relied upon.

CONCLUSION

The two most critical elements found to be missing or not supported by the evidence are that there was a "conveyance" and that such "conveyance" was done without the consent of the United States. The rendering of the *Orr Decree* based upon the Truckee River Agreement which settled the parties' respective rights in the waters of the Truckee and its tributaries is simply not a "conveyance" as that term is used in the Act, and the United States, by appearing in the suit, has thereby consented to the consequences of the litigation.

III.

THE INDIAN REORGANIZATION ACT

Section 16 of the Indian Reorganization Act, 25 U.S.C. § 476, provides in pertinent part:

> "In addition to all powers vested in any Indian tribe or tribal counsel by existing law, the constitution adopted by said tribe shall also vest in such tribe or its tribal council the following rights and powers: To employ legal counsel, the choice of counsel and fixing of fees to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior; to prevent the sale, disposition, lease, or encumbrance of tribal lands, interests in lands, or other tribal assets without the consent of the tribe; . . ."

The Indian Reorganization Act became law on June 18, 1934. On December 15, 1934, the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe voted to accept the Indian Reorganization Act. On December 14, 1935, the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe organized and adopted a constitution under Section 16 of the Indian Reorganization Act which contained similar provisions as those outlined in Section 16 quoted above. This constitution was approved by the Secretary of the Interior on January 15, 1936. The Tribe contends that, under the unique circumstances of this case, to give res judicata effect to a decree that has been approved by government officials but without the Indians' consent violates the policy expressed in the Indian Reorganization Act.

Section 16 of the Indian Reorganization Act was discussed in *Hynes v. Grimes Packing Co.*, 337 U.S. 86 (1949). In *Hynes* the Secretary of the Interior, on May 22, 1943, issued Public Land Order 128 which created the Indian reservation in question and which included the adjacent tidelands and coastal waters along the entire shore of the reservation. The principal basis for this Order was § 2 of the Act of May 1, 1936, 49 Stat. 1250, c 254, which was passed to extend the benefits of the Indian Reorganization Act to Alaska and to provide for the designation of Indian reservations in Alaska. In 1946 the Secretary of the Interior amended the Alaska Fisheries General Regulations by adding a subsection which closed the waters in the reservation to commercial salmon fishing, but which made an exception for fishing by natives and their licensees. As a result of this regulation, various fish canning companies brought an action against the Regional Director for Alaska, seeking to permanently enjoin the exclusion of their fishermen, contending that neither the regulation nor the Public Land Order had legally closed the fishing in the coastal waters.

Pertinent to our inquiry, the court first dealt with the validity of Public Land Order 138. In its inquiry the

court focused upon the scope of the power delegated to the Secretary of the Interior by the Indian Reorganization Act of June 18, 1934 [referred to as the Wheeler-Howard Act] and § 2 of the Act of May 1, 1934. It was contended that the Secretary's designation of the reservation was a permanent disposition of the property. The court held that the power delegated to the Secretary under these Acts, although authorizing his inclusion of the waters in the Karluk Reservation, such powers did not include the "power to convey any permanent title or right to the Indians in the lands or waters of the Karluk Reservation." This view was in accord with the status of the Karluk Reservation and Executive Order Reservations in general. The court stated:

> "An Indian reservation created by Executive Order of the President conveys no right of use or occupany to the beneficiaries beyond the pleasure of Congress or the President. Such rights may be terminated by the unilateral action of the United States without legal liability for compensation in any form even though Congress has permitted suit on the claim. [citations omitted]"

The court also noted that, under the language of § 16 of the Indian Reorganization Act, the argument could be made that the designation of a reservation is a non-revocable grant. In rejecting this contention, the court stated:

> "We think, however, in view of the breadth of the coverage of the Wheeler-Howard Act that this language [Section 16 of the Act] would be effective only where there has been specific recognition by the United States of Indian rights to control absolutely tribal lands."

Turning to the instant case, it is therefore necessary for the United States and the Tribe, in order to make § 16 of the Indian Reorganization Act applicable, to show that "there has been specific recognition by the United States of Indian rights to control absolutely tribal lands."

The Pyramid Lake Reservation was created by executive order on December 8, 1859. The creation of this reservation as such did not thereby convey any compensable interest in the lands to the Indians and rendered the reservation subject to termination at the will of either the Congress or the President. *Sioux Tribe v. United States*, 316 U.S. 317 (1942). This executive order certainly did not recognize any rights in the Indians to control absolutely the tribal lands in question. There has been no evidence presented in this case that any treaty exists between the Tribe and the United States, nor is there any evidence that the Tribe holds any of the lands or claimed water rights involved in this action by virtue of any patent or other conveyance from the United States. In short, there is no evidence in this case which would support a finding that the United States has ever specifically recognized in the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe the absolute right to control the lands in the Pyramid Lake Reservation.

The Tribe contends that the language quoted earlier from *Hynes* is merely dicta. However, this holding that there first must be specific recognition of Indian rights to control absolutely tribal lands before the provisions of § 16 of the Indian Reorganization Act are made applicable, is in conformity with prior case law and is entirely reasonable when dealing with executive order reservations. In *Sioux Tribe v. United States, supra*, the court held that the interest received in Indian reservations created by executive orders "was subject to termination at will of either the executive or Congress. . . ." In *Hynes, supra*, the court stated that such rights "may be terminated by the unilateral action of the United States. . ." If the Tribe's contention is accepted and the Indians are given the power to prevent any sale or disposition of tribal lands by withholding their consent, then the power of the executive or Congress to unilaterally deal with such lands created by executive order is effectively checked. It is seriously doubted that Congress intended to divest itself and the

executive of such power without such intention being expressly stated.[1]

There is still another reason why the Indian Reorganization Act is inapplicable to this case. As stated, the Act became law on June 18, 1934. By this time the executive or administrative decision not to assert a fishery right had already been made. The temporary restraining order was entered on February 13, 1926. Although aware of the growing problems with the fishery, no one applied for an amendment, alteration or modification of the Order to assert a fishery right. On June 18, 1934, the negotiations leading to the Truckee River Agreement were well underway, during which the assertion of a fishery right was not made by the officials in charge. The decision not to assert a fishery right was made and followed before the Indian Reorganization Act became law. To hold that § 16 of the Indian Reorganization Act should apply retroactively would cast a cloud upon the titles to millions of acres of lands.

In accordance with Rule 52(a), Fed. R. Civ. Proc., the findings and conclusions contained in this decision shall constitute additional findings of fact and conclusions of law in this proceeding.

An appropriate judgment will be entered forthwith.

DATED this 8th day of December, 1977.

/s/ J. Blaine Anderson
J. BLAINE ANDERSON
United States Circuit Judge
Sitting by Designation

---

[1] It should also be noted that in the debates on the Indian Reorganization Act that, when questioned, one of the authors of the bill, Senator Wheeler, expressed his view and intent that "[t]here is nothing touching water rights in any way, shape, or form in the pending bill, I will say to the Senator." 78 Cong. Rec. 11132; see also 78 Cong. Rec. 11137-11138. It should also be noted that the questioner was Senator Pittman from Nevada who specifically referred to the situation in Nevada at Walker Lake and Pyramid Lake.

APPENDIX F

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA

Civil No. R-2987-JBA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Plaintiff,

and

PYRAMID LAKE PAIUTE TRIBE OF INDIANS,
Plaintiff-Intervenor,

vs.

TRUCKEE-CARSON IRRIGATION DISTRICT, *et al.*,
Defendants.

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

BRIEF SUMMARY OF PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND AND BASIC ISSUES

Following refusal by the United States Supreme Court to entertain original jurisdiction (*See United States v. Nevada and California*, 412 U.S. 534 (1973)), the United States as plaintiff instituted this action on its own behalf and on behalf of the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of Indians (Tribe) on December 21, 1973. Among other things, the complaint sought to quiet title in the plaintiff in its fiduciary capacity of a *Winters* reserved water right (207 U.S. 564 (1908)) for the use and benefit of the Tribe, with a priority date of December 8, 1859, which would be superimposed over all other prior rights in the Truckee River, in order to fulfill the alleged purposes for which the reservation was created, including the maintenance and preservation of Pyramid

Lake and the lower reaches of the Truckee River for fishery purposes.

As of October 8, 1974, the Tribe was permitted to intervene as a plaintiff in its own right, asserting the same fishery claim.

Many of the 17,000 plus defendants answered, setting up, among others, the defenses of res judicata and collateral estoppel based upon the prior adjudication in *United States of American v. Orr Water Ditch Company, et al.*, Equity No. A-3, in the United States District Court for the District of Nevada (*Orr Ditch*). Further, defendants assert that federal law does not recognize a *Winters* reserved water right for the executive order reservation for fishery purposes, but that if it does, that right has been irrevocably lost by application of res judicata and collateral estoppel principles.

Stated very succinctly, the plaintiff and Tribe seek to avoid the application of those preclusive principles on equitable and other grounds and for the further reason that during the prosecution of the *Orr Ditch* case there existed an impermissible conflict of interest among the government lawyers with respect to water rights being asserted for the plaintiff and those being asserted for the benefit of the Tribe, particularly a water right for fishery purposes, which conflict of interest denied the Tribe due process of law.

By order dated February 5, 1975, the affirmative defenses of res judicata and collateral estoppel were bifurcated for separate trial before the court and a discovery schedule was fixed.

The trial on the bifurcated issues commenced on November 17, 1975, and continued intermittently until conclusion of the evidentiary portion on May 20, 1976.

Following preparation of the reporter's transcript, special master exhibit indexes and post-trial briefing, final

arguments were heard on October 27 and 28, 1977, and the matter was then submitted for decision on the bifurcated issues.

Accordingly, and based upon the evidence adduced, and the reasonable inferences to be drawn therefrom, the court does hereby make and enter findings of fact and conclusions of law as follows:

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. By order of the Commissioner of the General Land Office made on December 8, 1859, the lands comprising the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation were withdrawn from the public domain for the use and benefit of the Indians (Tribe). This withdrawal was confirmed by President U. S. Grant by executive order of March 23, 1874, stating that the same "be withdrawn from sale or or other disposition and set apart for the use of Pah-Ute and other Indians residing thereon." That said reservation is an executive order reservation as distinguished from a treaty reservation and no treaty exists between the Tribe and the plaintiff. There is no evidence that the Tribe holds any of the lands or claimed water rights involved in this action by virtue of any patent or other conveyance from the United States. Title to the reservation lands and whatever appurtenances may exist with respect thereto is vested in the United States. The Tribe and its members, the present occupants of the reservation, are the lineal descendants of the Indian peoples who historically occupied the general area.

2. That said reservation situated in Western Nevada contains approximately 475,000 acres of land surrounding Pyramid Lake and extending up the Truckee River to a point several miles north of Wadsworth, Nevada. That Pyramid Lake is the terminus of the Truckee River and its tributaries and there is no outlet from the lake. It is approximately 20 miles long and 5 miles wide with an approximate maximum depth of 335 feet

and is the remnant of prehistoric Lake Lahontan, which it is believed once covered much of Western Nevada. Its present surface elevation is approximately 3790 ft. The elevation has reduced since 1859. It has fluctuated considerably in the intervening years depending on many factors, but the elevation of the lake, based on recent records, gives the appearance of relative stabilization.

3. That the primary purpose for the creation of this Paiute reservation was in furtherance of the then existing national governmental policy of setting apart the various Indian tribes of the West on reservations on the public domain, conforming as nearly as possible to their historic areas of occupancy. That with respect to this Tribe there were several apparent subsidiary purposes for the creation of the reservation reflected in historic documents. It is not reasonably possible to rank these subsidiary purposes in the order of greatest importance as among them. However, they are found to be (1) to remove the tribal members from the emigrant trails to avoid conflict with the White settlers and travelers; (2) to provide agricultural and grazing lands in order to further the policy of teaching the Indians the pursuits of agriculture and animal husbandry, and thereby diverting them from their nomadic habits and customs and their dependence upon hunting and fishing as their sole sources of sustenance, and (3) to provide the Indians with access to Pyramid Lake and at least the lower reaches of the Truckee River in order that they might obtain their sustenance, at least in part, from these historic fisheries.

4. That the Tribe was recognized by executive order as a separate and distinct tribe of Indians as early as 1859. Pursuant to the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984), as amended June 15, 1935 (49 Stat. 378), the Tribe adopted a constitution and bylaws and on November 21, 1936, was issued a corporate charter, and its corporate existence is still recognized and lawful; however, such recognition did not include the right to con-

trol absolutely tribal lands or interests appurtenant thereto.

5. That Lahontan cutthroat trout and cui-ui fish were native and indigenous to Pyramid Lake. That by 1940 the Lahontan cutthroat had become extinct, but that it was known for several decades prior thereto by many concerned persons that extinction was probable. A related species of cutthroat trout has been successfully introduced into the lake by the Indians in cooperation with interested state and federal agencies. The cui-ui, though felt to be endangered, still exist in the lake and recent efforts toward restoration appear to justify optimism for eventual success.

6. That on June 17, 1902, the Irrigation and Reclamation Act of 1902 became law. On July 2, 1902, the Secretary of the Interior withdrew from public entry the lands required for the plaintiffs' first reclamation project, now known as the Newlands Project in the vicinity of Fallon, Nevada, and thereafter undertook and completed construction of the Derby Dam on the Truckee River, the Truckee Canal for diversion purposes, the Lahontan Dam and Reservoir on the Carson River, and the construction of approximately 250 miles of lateral and sub-lateral irrigation ditches sufficient to irrigate approximately 151,000 acres of dry and arid lands.

7. In order to further effect the national policy expressed in the Reclamation Acts, on March 13, 1913, the plaintiff commenced a quiet title action in the United States District Court for the District of Nevada, entitled *United States of America v. Orr Ditch Water Company, et al* (Orr Ditch), In Equity No. A-3. This action was specifically instituted by the plaintiff in order to quiet title in and to the waters of the Truckee River for the use and benefit of the plaintiff for the Newlands Reclamation Project and in its representative capacity for the use and benefit of the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of Indians. On July 25, 1914, plaintiff filed an amended

complaint adding new parties and to refer to the Truckee River "and its tributaries," and not just the Truckee River. Paragraph 16 of both the original and the amended complaint stated that the governmental purposes in instituting the action were, among other things, to protect the "Indians and their descendants in their homes, fields, pastures, fishing, and their use of said land and waters."

8. That *Orr Ditch* was intended by all concerned, lawyers, litigants and judges, as a general all inclusive water adjudication suit which sought to adjudicate all rights and claims in and to the waters of the Truckee River and its tributaries, both natural and flood waters, to the end that its decree would determine the relative rights of the parties thereto so that "it may be known how much of said waters may be diverted from said river by the parties hereto and for what purposes, where, by what means of diversion, and with what priorities.", and required all parties to fully set up their respective water right claims.

9. That it was the intention of the plaintiff, by and through its attorneys, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Bureau of Reclamation, to assert as large a water right as possible for the Indian reservation, and to do everything possible to protect the fish for the benefit of the Indians and the white population insofar as it was "consistent with the larger interests involved in the propositions having to do with the reclamation of thousands of acres of arid and now useless land for the benefit of the country as a whole." Prior to the institution of *Orr Ditch*, and during its pendency, a serious and reasonable doubt existed as to whether any *Winters* reserved water right could be claimed at all for an executive order Indian reservation among the attorneys, officers of the several Bureaus, and within the judiciary itself.

10. After extensive litigation and hearings, a temporary restraining order was entered in *Orr Ditch* on

February 13, 1926. One of the primary purposes for entry of the temporary restraining order was to test the adjudications made therein and the operation of the Truckee River thoroughly before entry of a final and binding decree. The proceedings were left open for any person affected by the order to apply for amendment, alteration or modification. The Indians, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Nevada Fish and Game Commission, and others, were aware during all of this period of time of growing problems with the Pyramid Lake and Truckee River fishery, the spawning runs, the lowering of the lake and diminished river flows.

11. That the Tribe had the actual and legal ability and capacity of intervening in *Orr Ditch* from the time of its commencement up to and including entry of the final decree and clearly had such capacity and ability from and after November 21, 1936, for the purpose of asserting an alleged fishery water right.

That the Tribe successfully intervened in the *Orr Ditch* case on August 5, 1976.

12. On December 18, 1926, a contract was entered into by and between the United States and the Truckee-Carson Irrigation District (TCID), a defendant herein, whereby T.C.I.D. took over the operation and management of the Newlands Reclamation Project, including diversions from the Truckee River at Derby Dam and through the Truckee Canal to the Newlands Project.

13. The plaintiff in *Orr Ditch* and in this case, and most of the defendants in *Orr Ditch*, after extensive arms-length and good faith negotiations, entered into the Truckee River Agreement, dated July 1, 1935. Secretary of Interior Ickes had theretofore approved the same under date of January 15, 1935. On January 19, 1935, Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, William Zimmerman, recommended approval of the Agreement by

Secretary Ickes. A stipulation between the parties for entry of a final decree in *Orr Ditch* was likewise approved by the Secretary of the Interior and its interested Bureaus, including the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

14. That prior to and during the period from 1935 to 1944, the decline of the Pyramid Lake and Truckee River fishery was well known to the Indians, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Reclamation, state and federal fish and game agencies and Nevada's congressional delegation, as well as others. Various suggestions or demands were made for an enforceable agreement to provide a flow into Pyramid Lake to provide some protection for the fishery. During this same period of time and up until entry of the final decree, some additional water rights were being asserted for an enlarged *Winters* irrigation right for the Indians (Tribe).

15. That executive level decisions were made within the Department of the Interior to proceed with entry of a final decree basically confirming and adopting the provisions of the Truckee River Agreement.

16. That on September 8, 1944, after several days of hearings and argument, wherein assertions were made for additional or different water rights, the final decree in *Orr Ditch* was signed and entered.

17. Among other rights decreed, the Pyramid Reservation was awarded a *Winters* reserved water right with a priority date of December 8, 1859, of 14,742 acre feet of water per annum for the irrigation of 3130 acres of bottom lands (Claim No. 1) and to divert 5.59 acre feet per acre for delivery to the land of not to exceed 4.1 acre feet per acre per annum for the irrigation of 2745 acres of bench land (Claim No. 2) with a like priority date.

18. The *Orr Ditch* final decree specifically prohibits perpetually all parties from, among other things, claiming any of the water so decreed or interfering with the prior rights of any other persons or parties.

19. That no appeal was undertaken by any party or privy of a party from the *Orr Ditch* final decree and the same has become and is a final and binding determination and decree. In this present proceeding both the plaintiff and the Tribe recognize the rights and priorities decreed in the *Orr Ditch* final decree.

20. That at no time since the entry of the *Orr Ditch* final decree has any person, party or entity ever sought to reopen those proceedings.

21. That the Tribe and its members were at all times material herein and now are in privity with the plaintiff in the *Orr Ditch* proceedings.

22. That the defendants herein are the successors in interest of or were then and are now in privity with the defendants in the *Orr Ditch* proceedings.

23. That the cause of action sought to be asserted in this proceeding by the plaintiff and the Tribe is the same quiet title cause of action asserted by the plaintiff in *Orr Ditch* for and on behalf of the Tribe and its members, that is, a *Winters* implied and reserved water right for the benefit of the reservation, with a priority date of December 8, 1859, from a single source of water supply, i.e., the Truckee Watershed. The plaintiff and the Tribe may not litigate several different types of water use claims, all arising under the *Winters* doctrine and all derived from the same water source in a piecemeal fashion. There was but one cause of action in equity to quiet title in plaintiff and the Tribe based upon the *Winters* reserved right theory.

24. That the complaint and the amended complaint in *Orr Ditch* specifically alleged "fishing" as one of the rights to be adjudicated and as one of the purposes for the institution of those proceedings. That a full and fair opportunity was provided to the plaintiff and the Tribe to litigate that allegation and any supporting theory in those proceedings which extended from 1913 to 1944.

25. There is no evidence in this case that a *Winters* implied and reserved water right for fishery purposes was actually ever litigated in the course of the *Orr Ditch* proceedings.

26. That the plaintiff and the Tribe have continuously accepted and enjoyed the benefits of the water rights and priorities decreed in the *Orr Ditch* final decree and now accept said benefits and rely upon them.

27. That the defendants in *Orr Ditch* and their successors in interest in this case, as well as other persons, firms, corporations, entities, governmental units, agriculture, business, industry and labor have detrimentally relied upon the terms and conditions and the final and conclusive nature of the *Orr Ditch* final decree.

28. That by the enactment of the Reclamation Acts of 1902 and 1904, which declared a national policy of reclamation of the arid lands of the West, and the implementation thereof by the Department of the Interior by the construction and establishment of the Newlands Reclamation Project, there was a foreseeable conflict of purposes created by the Congress within the Interior Department and as between the Bureau of Reclamation on the one hand in asserting large water rights for its reclamation projects and the Bureau of Indian Affairs on the other in the performance of its obligations to protect the rights and interests of the Indians on the Pyramid Lake Paiute Indian Reservation. That this conflict of purposes was apparent prior to and during the *Orr Ditch* proceedings and was resolved within the executive department of government by top-level executive officers acting within the scope of their Congressionally-delegated duties and authority and were political and policy decisions of those officials charged with that responsibility, which decisions resulted in the extinguishment of the alleged fishery purposes water right.

29. The government lawyers in *Orr Ditch*, both departmental, agency and bureaus, as well as those charged

with the responsibility for the actual conduct of the litigation, are not chargeable with an impermissible conflict of purpose or interest in carrying out the decisions and directions of their superiors in the executive department of government and the Tribe has not suffered any deprivation or denial of due process case to diminish or defeat the rights of the defendants acquired by the adjudication and the final decree in *Orr Ditch*. The good faith or motives of said government counsel is not questioned by plaintiff and the Tribe in this proceeding.

30. The Congressional, Executive and Judicial branches of the federal government have recognized, confirmed, dealt with and recompensed the Tribe for the taking or loss of the alleged fishery purposes water right in many actions taken both before and after the entry of the final decree in *Orr Ditch*. These include, but are not limited to, the following:

a. The Congressional, Executive and Judicial decisions in respect of and leading to the final decree in *Orr Ditch*.

b. The many Acts of Congress and the appropriations and expenditures by the federal government made pursuant thereto as reflected, for example, by Exhibit No. V-439, which does not include cooperation and expenditures by the State of Nevada, of sums exceeding $32,000,000.00 during the period 1973 to 1976 alone.

c. The additional sum of $8,000,000.00 awarded to the Tribe in Docket No. 87-B, on the 23rd day of July, 1975, by the Indian Claims Commission (36 Ind. Cl. Comm. 256) specifically as damages for the loss of the Tribe's alleged (but denied herein) *Winters* reserved water rights for the Pyramid Lake fishery and other alleged water rights. That the findings, reservations and conclusions therein contained, based upon stipulation, are ineffective as against

the defendants in these proceedings and are not binding on this court in this proceeding.

31. That if any impermissible conflict of interest existed (specifically found not to exist) with respect to the federal government lawyers in *Orr Ditch*, it was wholly internal to the government and was unknown to the defendants in *Orr Ditch* and they and their successors in interest herein are not chargeable with that knowledge and that conflict.

32. The plaintiff and the Tribe have failed to sustain their burden of proof by evidence of sufficient quality and credibility to prove that no harm or "hurt" will be sustained to the vested legal rights of priority water right holders under the *Orr Ditch* final decree if an 1859 for certain minimum flow into the Truckee River for spawning and for flow into Pyramid Lake.

33. This court finds both generally and specifically against any and all other claims or theories of the plaintiff and of the Tribe of an equitable or other nature by which they seek to avoid the application of res judicata to claims asserted in these proceedings. The plaintiff and the Tribe have failed to sustain their burden of proof on those issues.

34. That the findings of fact contained in the Memorandum Decision filed simultaneously herewith are incorporated herein by reference.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. That this court has jurisdiction of the parties and the subject matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1345.

2. That any conclusions of law that may appear in the foregoing 34 findings of fact are hereby incorporated herein by reference.

3. That the court in *Orr Ditch* entered its final decree on the merits, was a court of competent jurisdiction,

and had, and still has, jurisdiction over the parties thereto, their privies and successors in interest and of the subject matter of those proceedings.

4. That the principles and all of the elements of the doctrine of res judicata have been established by the defendants by clear and convincing evidence and by reason thereof and of the adjudications made or which could have been made in the *Orr Ditch* final decree, the plaintiff and the Tribe are barred from asserting and litigating those same claims in these proceedings.

5. That the principles and elements of the doctrine of collateral estoppel do not apply to bar the claims of the plaintiff and the Tribe and the defendants have failed to sustain their burden of proof on that defense.

6. The lawyers who represented the plaintiff in *Orr Ditch* had no prohibited conflict of interest and said lawyers at all times acted properly and ethically in representing the plaintiff in that proceeding. The Tribe suffered no denial of due process actionable in this proceeding.

7. The plaintiff and the Tribe have failed to prove any of the claims and theories alleged and asserted by them to avoid application of the defense of res judicata and the court concludes both generally and specifically against the plaintiff and the Tribe on those issues and concludes in favor of the defendants with respect to each of them.

8. That all conclusions of law appearing in the Memorandum Decision filed simultaneously herewith are incorporated herein by reference.

9. No costs are allowed.

DATED at Boise, Idaho, this 8th day of December 1977.

/s/ J. Blaine Anderson
J. BLAINE ANDERSON
United States Circuit Judge
Sitting by Designation

APPENDIX G

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA

Civil No. R-1987-JBA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Plaintiff,

and

PYRAMID LAKE PAIUTE TRIBE OF INDIANS,
Plaintiff-Intervenor,

vs.

TRUCKEE-CARSON IRRIGATION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEVADA, SIERRA PACIFIC POWER COMPANY, CITY OF RENO, CITY OF SPARKS, COUNTY OF WASHOE, and WASHOE COUNTY TREASURER, TRUSTEE, ALBERT A. ALCORN, and Approximately 17,000 Other Individually Named Persons, Firms, Partnerships, and Corporations,
Defendants.

CERTIFICATE UNDER RULE 54(b), FED. RULES OF CIVIL PROC. AND UNDER 28 U.S.C. 1292(b), AND STAY OF FURTHER PROCEEDINGS

The undersigned, pursuant to Rule 54(b), F.R.C.P., does hereby certify that Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and a Memorandum Decision having been made and entered herein, following a bifurcated trial upon the defendants' affirmative defenses of res judicata and collateral estoppel and directed against the claim for relief asserted by the plaintiff in intervention, it is hereby directed that a final judgment shall be entered dismissing the complaint in intervention and the action of the plaintiff in intervention with prejudice. The under-

signed further determines hereby that there is no just or any reason for delaying the entry of a final judgment.

It is further certified pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1292(b) that a final judgment of dismissal with prejudice shall be entered herein as against the United States of America, acting in its own behalf and for and on behalf of the plaintiff in intervention on its separate claim contained in the amended complaint seeking a *Winters* reserved water right for fishery purposes for the benefit of said Tribe. It is the opinion of the undersigned that such final order or judgment as to said separate claim involves controlling questions of law as to which there is substantial ground for difference of opinion and that an immediate appeal from the final order of dismissal with prejudice as to said separate claim may materially advance the ultimate termination of this litigation.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that all further proceedings in this court in this case are STAYED pending disposition on appeal.

DATED this 8th day of December, 1977.

/s/ J. Blaine Anderson
J. BLAINE ANDERSON
United States Circuit Judge
Sitting by Designation

APPENDIX H

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA

Civil No. R-1987-JBA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Plaintiff,

and

PYRAMID LAKE PAIUTE TRIBE OF INDIANS,
Plaintiff-Intervenor,

vs.

TRUCKEE-CARSON IRRIGATION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEVADA, SIERRA PACIFIC POWER COMPANY, CITY OF RENO, CITY OF SPARKS, COUNTY OF WASHOE, and WASHOE COUNTY TREASURER, TRUSTEE, ALBERT A. ALCORN, and Approximately 17,000 Other Individually Named Persons, Firms, Partnerships, and Corporations,
Defendants.

JUDGMENT

Pursuant to the order of this court ordering a bifurcated trial on the defenses of res judicata and collateral estoppel, and a bifurcated trial having been held before this court, and the court having entered its Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and a Memorandum Decision, and being fully advised in the premises; now, therefore,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED and DECREED that the complaint in intervention and the action or claim sought to be asserted therein are dismissed with prejudice.

IT IS FURTHER HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED and DECREED that the amended complaint of plaintiff

and the action or claim therein seeking establishment of a Winters reserved water right for the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of Indians for fishery purposes are dismissed with prejudice.

DATED this 8th day of December, 1977.

/s/ J. Blaine Anderson
J. BLAINE ANDERSON
United States Circuit Judge
Sitting by Designation

APPENDIX I

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
NINTH CIRCUIT

Nos. 78-1115, 78-1493

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Plaintiff-Appellant,

and

PYRAMID LAKE PAIUTE TRIBE OF INDIANS,
Plaintiff-Intervenor-Appellant,

v.

TRUCKEE-CARSON IRRIGATION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEVADA, SIERRA PACIFIC POWER COMPANY, CITY OF RENO, CITY OF SPARKS, COUNTY OF WASHOE, and WASHOE COUNTY TREASURER, TRUSTEE, ALBERT A. ALCORN, and Approximately 17,000 Other Individually Named Persons, Firms, Partnerships, and Corporations,
Defendants-Appellees.

Argued and Submitted April 15, 1980

Decided June 15, 1981

On Appeal from the United States District Court
for the District of Nevada

Before TUTTLE,** SKOPIL, and SCHROEDER, Circuit Judges.

SKOPIL, Circuit Judge:

** Senior Circuit Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, sitting by designation.

This action is brought by the United States and the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe to quiet title to a water right to sustain the Pyramid Lake fishery. The question raised in this appeal is whether an equitable water adjudication filed by the government in 1913 and finalized in 1944 precludes this cause of action.

In 1913 the United States filed in the U.S. District Court in Nevada an equitable action, *United States v. Orr Water Ditch Co., et al.*, Equity No. 3, naming as defendants virtually all water users on the Truckee River in Nevada. The government sought a decree quieting title to the water rights of all users of Truckee River water. As plaintiff, the government purported to represent two interests: the Newlands Reclamation Project, which required an appropriation of water for irrigation purposes; and the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation, which was alleged to have a federally reserved water right. The proceedings terminated in 1944 with the filing of a final decree. The Reclamation Project's water right has enabled it to divert most of the flow of the Truckee River before it reaches Pyramid Lake. The Reservation's water rights were limited to a small quantity of irrigation water. The government did not assert a claim for water to sustain the Pyramid Lake fishery.

In 1973 the United States instituted this action on behalf of the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe. The complaint sought a decree quieting title to a reserved water right to fulfill the purposes of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, including the maintenance of the level of Pyramid Lake and the lower reaches of the Truckee River for fishery purposes. In 1974 the Tribe intervened as a party plaintiff, asserting the same right.

After an extensive trial, the district court held that the 1944 final decree in the *Orr Ditch* case precluded the cause of action asserted here. The plaintiffs' complaint was dismissed.

We affirm that portion of the district court's order giving preclusive effect to the *Orr Ditch* decree as to most of the defendants. We reverse that portion of the order dismissing the complaint as to the Truckee-Carson Irrigation District.

FACTS AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

1. *The Pyramid Lake Reservation*

In 1844 John C. Fremont came across Pyramid Lake and the Indians inhabiting its shores. The Lake was "set like a gem in the mountains" and "broke upon [their] eyes like an ocean". It was about 50 miles long and 12 miles wide, considerably larger than its sister, Lake Tahoe. The Indians brought in fish to trade with the whites. The fish

> "were of extraordinary size—about as large as the Columbia River Salmon—generally from two to four feet in length . . . they doubtless formed the subsistence of these people, who hold the fishery in exclusive possession . . . ."

The Expeditions of John Charles Frement 609 (1970).

In 1859 the Secretary of the Interior directed that a 322,000 acre reservation be set aside, consisting of Pyramid Lake ("the Lake"), the lands surrounding it, and the lower reaches of the Truckee River, which feeds the Lake. In 1874 President Grant signed an executive order confirming the reservation. As the district court found, one of the purposes of establishing the reservation was to enable the Tribe to take advantage of the Pyramid Lake fishery, then consisting of a native species of cutthroat trout, and the cui-ui, which exist nowhere else. Under the supervision of the Department of Interior's Indian Service, the Indians began irrigating reservation land. By 1890, about 1,000 acres were irrigated. This had increased to 1,200 acres in 1913.

2. *The Reclamation Project*

In 1902 Congress passed the Reclamation Act, permitting the Secretary to withdraw from entry arid public lands and to initiate irrigation projects to reclaim them. Fifteen days after the Act was passed, the Secretary withdrew land for what became known as the Newlands Reclamation Project ("the Project") in westtern Nevada. The Project contemplated the irrigation of about 200,000 acres. It was designed to draw water from two rivers, the Carson and the Truckee, which originate in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. In its natural state, the Carson River, after reaching the Nevada desert, is lost in a vast sink. The Truckee runs from the Sierra Nevadas to Lake Tahoe, spills into eastern California, then into Nevada, and ends in Pyramid Lake. The Project would divert water from the Truckee River into the Lahontan Reservoir on the Carson River, which lies outside the Truckee River watershed. There the water would be stored for Project use. Many miles of irrigation works would transport the water to reclamation sites.

After land was withdrawn for the Project, the government posted notices claiming the right to all unappropriated water in the Truckee, and making a specific claim to the use of 1,500 cubic feet of water per second. Construction then began on Derby Dam, and on a large canal to divert water from the Truckee into the Lahontan Reservoir.

In 1904 Congress authorized the Secretary to include within the Project irrigable land located on the Pyramid Lake Reservation ("the Reservation"). A portion of that land was to be allotted to the Indians in 5-acre allotments. About 20,000 reservation acres were thought to be irrigable. Because there were relatively few Indians on the reservation, a large land surplus was anticipated. These surplus irrigable lands were to be sold to settlers, the proceeds to be used for the Indians' benefit.

3. *The Orr Ditch Proceeding*

Prior to the Project's initiation, a number of private landowners, land and water companies, and power generating companies had established rights in the Truckee. There were about 40,000 irrigated acres in the Reno Valley alone, owned by about 100 separate parties. Much of the water being diverted in the Reno Valley was being wastefully used, and there was "no practical way for the government to confine this very extensive up-river use within proper bounds." Further, the Pyramid Lake Reservation was believed to have a reserved water right with a very early priority date under the *Winters* doctrine. *Winters v. United States*, 207 U.S. 564, 28 S.Ct. 207, 52 L.Ed. 340 (1908), *aff'g*, 143 F. 740 (9th Cir. 1906). Only after water rights were adjudicated could the government know how much water it could divert. In times of scarcity the government could enforce restrictions on other users.

Nevada law offered a cheap and expeditious method for adjudicating water rights, under the auspices of the State Engineer. However, because the government expected to assert "difficult and intricate legal" theories, it was thought better to bring an equitable quiet title action in federal court. On August 21, 1912, the Attorney General authorized a suit to be initiated. The complaint in *United States v. Orr Water Ditch Co., et al.* was filed on March 3, 1913. The complaint asserted a claim to 10,000 cubic feet of water per second for the Project, and 500 cubic feet per second for the Reservation. The complaint sought to name as defendants all water users on the Truckee River in Nevada. It prayed for a decree quieting title to the rights of all parties.

With respect to the claim for the Reservation, the complaint was drafted broadly to permit the government to assert "the fullest sort of reserved rights for this reservation." John F. Truesdell, the Special Assistant U.S. Attorney who drafted the complaint, recognized

that the Reservation rights were uncertain. At the very least, the Reservation was entitled to an appropriation right based on the Indians' historic use, even assuming the *Winters* reserved rights doctrine did not apply to executive order reservations. If a *Winters* right was available, its extent was uncertain. The reservation might be entitled to sufficient water for all irrigable Reservation acreage. Alternatively,

> "[i]t might be held that the reservation of waters was limited to the fullest amount of water that could be used by the Indians for which the reservation was made and their reasonable increase, when living on allotments such as it has been the custom of the government to make . . . ."

Ex. U-10 at 8. The circumstances surrounding the establishment of the Reservation "would have an important bearing upon this question." Truesdell came to the conclusion that *Winters* rights ought to exist for executive order reservations, under the reasoning of *Conrad Investment Co. v. United States*, 161 F. 829 (9th Cir. 1908), *aff'g*, 156 F. 123 (C.C.D.Mont. 1907). It was essential to include them in the adjudication: "[T]hese Indian reservation water rights are important and should be established to the fullest extent because they are senior and superior to most if not all the other rights on the river."

After filing the complaint, the government initiated extensive surveys of the land and ditches of all claimants. Much of this work was done by government agents, and some by engineers employed by the defendants. The parties shared the survey information. It was more than six years after the complaint was filed that the case reached an evidentiary hearing. During that time, the government's claims for the Reservation took shape. The 1904 Act (authorizing 5-acre Indian allotments, and sale of surplus irrigable land) was a dominant considera-

tion. Two general categories of reservation lands were thought to be irrigable: about 19,000 acres of bench lands, and about 2,400 acres of "delta" or bottom lands lying along the Truckee. The 2,400 acres of bottom lands were already "to a very considerable extent being farmed by the Indians and they also embrace the agency and school property." Under the authority of the 1904 Act, the Reclamation Service planned to include in the Project the 19,000 acres of bench lands. Under the 1904 Act it was

> "of course clear that each Indian belonging on the reservation is to have five acres of this land. It also seems clear that under the doctrine of the Winters case the original Indian withdrawn water right would attach to each of these five acres that the Indians are to have, but the rest of the 19,000 acres which will be irrigated by the works of the project will have to depend for their water right upon the general project water right."

Ex. U-88 at 2.

The claim was discussed with officials in the Indian Service. The government decided to press a claim for water sufficient to irrigate about 5,400 acres: 3,000 acres of bench lands (to account for 600 5-acre allotments) and 2,400 acres of delta lands. With minor changes, this was the claim asserted at the evidentiary hearing and in the government's post-hearing briefs.

Truesdell saw no conflict between the needs of the Reservation and the needs of the Project:

> "[W]e have always had it in mind that there could be no conflict of interest between the Reclamation project and the Indian Reservation as to the irrigation of these 2,400 acres of delta lands, because these lands are the last on the river and we have thought that return flow from irrigation below the headgate of the single canal that serves all of the

> Reclamation Project lands would be ample to irrigate these Indian lands so that never would the Reclamation Project have to refrain from diverting water in order to satisfy the Indians' earlier priority."

Id. at 4.

The evidentiary hearing, conducted mainly by a Special Master, began in 1919 and lasted until 1921. Arguments were heard in September 1922. In July 1924, the Special Master issued his report and proposed decree. He agreed that there should be no conflict between the water needs of the Reservation's "meager" allotments and the needs of other users.

The Master recommended that a temporary restraining order be entered declaring the parties' water rights for a trial period. District Judge Farrington accepted the report and on February 13, 1926, signed a temporary restraining order. The order awarded the Reservation an 1859 priority date for water for 3,130 acres of delta or bottom lands. If 5-acre allotments of bench lands were made under the 1904 Act, the reservation would be entitled to additional water for those lands. For the Project, the government was to have a 1902 priority date for 1,500 cubic feet per second flow for the irrigation of 232,800 acres.[1]

On December 18, 1926, the government and the Truckee-Carson Irrigation District (TCID) signed a contract under which the latter was to operate the Project.

4. *The Decline of the Fishery*

Pyramid Lake's fishery continued to be productive through the first part of the century. Around the time

[1] It was recognized, notwithstanding this priority, that there would be insufficient water to irrigate the Project's entire 232,800 acres. In fact, there has never been irrigated more than about 65,000 acres of land in the Project.

of the *Orr Ditch* evidentiary hearing, however, the Project's diversion of "almost the whole volume of the Truckee River" into another watershed, began to tell. The level of the Lake began to drop. This, in combination with refuse from upstream sawmills, built up a delta at the mouth of the Truckee. In 1921 Lorenzo Creel, a Special Supervisor in the Indian Service, had to arrange a special spill of water from Derby Dam to enable the Lake's trout to pass the delta. Without the additional water, the fish were unable to reach their upstream spawning grounds.

In 1922 Creel pronounced the fishery "doomed" unless an adequate flow of water could be assured. In January 1922, feeling that the fishery's needs had been overlooked, Creel suggested to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and to Reno Agency officials that water for the fishery could be sought in the *Orr Ditch* case:

> "I have accumulated a great deal of material for this report, and in studying over the situation it is clear that the intent of the government, when the Pyramid Lake reservation was established, was to include Pyramid Lake for the use and benefit of the Paiute Indians. The only benefit to be derived therefrom apparently is the Pyramid Lake trout.
>
> "Now, if this view be the correct one, have not the Indians a prior right to sufficient water from the Truckee River to enable those trout to reach their natural spawning beds, in order that they may reproduce themselves? This question is so vital that I wish to recommend that it be taken up at once; and probably Mr. Truesdell and Mr. Withers, who are defending the right of the Indians to water for irrigation purposes, may so amend their brief on behalf of the Indians that this additional water right may be claimed for them, and thus save a separate action, with more prompt results."

Ex. U-101 at 3.

If the Project's requirements were deemed "paramount to the value of the lake to the Indians", Creel suggested that the Indians should be awarded compensation. Supervisor Wilson, in charge of the Indian Service's Reno Agency, echoed Creel's suggestion in correspondence to the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The Acting Commissioner responded that his office was

> "disposed to do everything it can to protect the fish, not only for the benefit of the Indians, but of the white population as well, so far as consistent with the larger interests involved in the proposition, having to do with the reclamation of thousands of acres of arid and now useless land for the benefit of the country as a whole."

Ex. U-113 at 2-3.

Members of the Tribe and others continued to point out the need for water for the fishery. The government's responses varied. In January 1925 a delegation of tribal members met with the Indian Service Agency Supervisor in Reno. The Supervisor sent a copy of minutes of the meeting to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. A response came from the Commissioner of Reclamation, saying that his Bureau would "carefully guard against taking any action which would impair the right of the Indians" to water for fishing. In the same year, Representative Raker of California wrote to the Attorney General asking about the status of the *Orr Ditch* case. The Assistant Attorney General in turn wrote Ethelbert Ward, the attorney then handling the case, stating his understanding that the fishing rights of the Indians were not involved in the *Orr Ditch* litigation, but asking confirmation.

> "[Congressman Raker] seems particularly interested in that aspect of the suit connected with the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation and the rights of the Indians, and also in the preservation of the Truckee River as a fishing stream. Apparently some

action is contemplated looking to legislation requiring installation of means for facilitating the passing of fish over the dams, etc. He inquired especially whether the adjudication suit involved any questions, or has brought out any information, concerning the fishing rights of the Indians. I assume, of course, that nothing of the kind is involved, but would like a direct statement from you concerning it."

Ex. U-23. Ward replied:

"You will see from the bill of complaint that nothing is said about fish or water to be used for fish passing up and down the stream. Nothing appeared about this subject in any pleadings, nor was any testimony taken or any suggestions made from the beginning of the case down to the present time regarding fish.

"Inasmuch as the Government has control of the Derby Dam, I have always thought that the Reclamation Service and the Indian Service, both bureaus of the Department of the Interior, could settle the matter between them as to providing the proper fishways and the comparatively small amount of water which may be needed to enable the fish to pass up the fishways."

Ex. U-24. Congressman Richards of Nevada also wrote to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Commissioner Burke responded:

"We fully realize the value and importance of the fish, not only to the Indians but also to the people of that section of the country generally and will do everything that is possible for the preservation of this industry so far as is in our jurisdiction and within the limitation imposed by available funds."

Ex. U-152. In 1926 the Commissioner of Indian Affairs advised the Indians to resign themselves to the loss of

water for the fishery, which would "be used practically as far as it can be for irrigation."

A severe drought (1929-34), combined with the Project's diversions, and other factors, pushed the fishery further toward extinction. In a 1935 letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Reno Agency Service officials described the

> "tragic situation which results from the drying up of the Truckee River through diversion of practically all of its water for irrigation purposes. You have assured us and our own understanding of the situation persuades us against our will that it will be practically impossible at this late date to obtain any assured flow of water from the Truckee River into the Lake. The time for that was when the original Truckee River water rights were being adjudicated."

Ex. A-506.

Between 1920 and 1938, the level of the Lake dropped some 40 feet; its surface area was reduced by about 20,000 acres. By the early 1940's the strain of cutthroat trout indigenous to the Lake was extinct. The cui-ui just survived. Beginning in 1941 efforts began to restore the fishery with a dam and fishway. In the later 1940's Nevada began stocking the Lake. The success of this effort led to the enactment in 1956 of the Washoe Project Act. Section 4 of that Act declared that "restoration of the Pyramid Lake trout fishery to its full potential value is deemed to be of national interest and importance". Several Lahontan cutthroat trout hatcheries now augment the Lake's fishery. A small, experimental cui-ui hatchery is operating on the Reservation. In 1976 the Marble Bluff Dam and Fishway were completed, enabling the fish to bypass the delta in transit to their spawning grounds. Releases from Stampede Reservoir, completed in 1970, have helped provide flows

needed for the fishway. See *Pyramid Lake Tribe v. Morton*, 354 F.Supp. 252 (D.D.C. 1973).

As the district court in the instant case observed, these restoration efforts "appear to justify optimism for eventual success." Nevertheless, the level of the lake has continued to drop since 1940. The cui-ui is classified under federal law as an "endangered species", the Lahontan cutthroat as a "threatened species", under 15 C.F.R. § 17.11 at 87-88 (1977).

5. *The Truckee River Agreement and the Final Orr Ditch Decree*

In the mid-1930's the principal organizational defendants in the *Orr Ditch* case (Washoe County Water Conservation District, and the Sierra Pacific Power Co.) and TCID, proposed an agreement among all parties. The proposed agreement conformed to the temporary *Orr Ditch* decree. The parties proposed to stipulate to a final decree, contingent on the construction of additional upstream storage at Boca Reservoir.

Ethelbert Ward raised an objection. The temporary decree assumed that only about 3,000 acres of the 19,000 acres of irrigable reservation bench lands would be in Indian ownership. This was based on the assumption that the 1904 Act, authorizing 5-acre Indian allotments and sale of the surplus, would be carried out. On May 9, 1934 Ward noted that Congress was considering the Wheeler-Howard Bill, which would prohibit further allotments. The Pyramid Lake Reservation lands had never been allotted, and it now appeared they never would be. Accordingly, Ward suggested that the government seek a reserved right for all 19,000 acres of irrigable Reservation bench lands. The Bureau of Indian Affairs looked into this possibility but rejected it because of its "doubtful feasibility from all standpoints, including that of water supply . . . ." Several other features of the proposed agreement were debated within the Interior

Department. The Department negotiated an increased duty of water for acreage included in the Reservation claims. The Reservation's claim was limited to 3,130 acres of bottom land and 2,745 acres of bench land. The agreement was signed on July 1, 1935. A stipulation for entry of a final decree was executed one and one-half years later. In April 1942, after completion of Boca Reservoir, the *Orr Ditch* decree was filed. In September 1944, hearings on entry of the final decree were held. The decree was entered on September 8, 1944. No appeal was filed. Since it was entered, the decree has been enforced only twice: in 1949 and in 1969.

6. *Proceedings Following the Orr Ditch Case*

In 1951, pursaunt to the Indian Claims Commission Act, 25 U.S.C. § 70 *et seq.*, the Tribe sued the government for damage to the fishery. In 1973 the Commission found the government liable. *Northern Paiute Tribe v. United States*, 30 Ind.Cl.Comm. 210 (1973). In 1975 the Claims Commission approved a compromise settlement of $8,000,000 in the Tribe's favor "on its claim for damages suffered as the result of its not having received all of the water to which it was entitled under rights reserved for the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation". *Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe v. United States*, 36 Ind.Cl. Comm. 256 (1975). The parties stipulated their belief that the Tribe's water rights themselves were undiminished, and the award of damages did not represent compensation for "the loss, diminution, or taking of any water rights." *Id.* at 259-60.

This action was filed by the government on December 21, 1973. The complaint purported not to "dispute the rights decreed" in the *Orr Ditch* action but only to secure "additional rights" for the United States and the Tribe, with priority dates superior to those of the defendants. The government named as defendants not only those whose rights stemmed from the *Orr Ditch* decree

but also those whose rights to Truckee River water originated elsewhere. The State of Nevada was named as a defendant in its proprietary capacity, in its governmental capacity as the issuer of permits to appropriate unappropriated waters, and as *parens patriae* for its citizens.

The complaint alleged a reserved water right for the Reservation for fishery purposes, with an 1859 priority date. The government also sought water for the Stillwater Wildlife Refuge, designated in 1948; the Toiyabe National Forest, set aside in 1905, 1909, and 1926; and other purposes.

Many of the 17,000 defendants raised, as an affirmative defense, the preclusive effect of the *Orr Ditch* decree. The plaintiffs sought to avoid preclusion on equitable grounds and on the ground that in the *Orr Ditch* case the government plaintiff had an impermissible conflict of interest. The plaintiffs maintained that precluding litigation of the Reservation's fishery water right would deprive the Tribe of due process of law. In February 1975 the district court bifurcated the trial to consider the res judicata issue separately from all other issues. The trial on this issue commenced on November 17, 1975 and continued intermittently through May 20, 1976. Briefs were submitted and final argument heard in October 1977. The district court held that the *Orr Ditch* decree was res judicata and dismissed the complaint in its entirety.

The district court held that the cause of action asserted here was part of the same cause of action asserted in *Orr Ditch*. The plaintiffs were both held to be in privity with the plaintiff in *Orr Ditch* and all defendants here in privity with the *Orr Ditch* defendants. As to the government's conflict of interest in *Orr Ditch*, the court found as follows:

> "That by the enactment of the Reclamation Acts of 1902 and 1904, which declared a national policy

of reclamation of the arid lands of the West, and the implementation thereof by the Department of the Interior by the construction and establishment of the Newlands Reclamation Project, there was a foreseeable conflict of purposes created by the Congress within the Interior Department and as between the Bureau of Reclamation on the one hand in asserting large water rights for its reclamation projects and the Bureau of Indian Affairs on the other in the performance of its obligations to protect the rights and interests of the Indians on the Pyramid Lake Paiute Indian Reservation. That this conflict of purposes was apparent prior to and during the *Orr Ditch* proceedings and was resolved within the executive department of government by top-level executive officers acting within the scope of their Congressionally-delegated duties and authority and were political and policy decisions of those officials charged with that responsibility, which decisions resulted in the extinguishment of the alleged fishery purposes water right.

"The government lawyers in *Orr Ditch*, both departmental, agency and bureaus, as well as those charged with the responsibility for the actual conduct of the litigation, are not chargeable with an impermissible conflict of purpose or interest in carrying out the decisions and directions of their superiors in the executive department of government and the Tribe has not suffered any deprivation or denial of due process of law by reason thereof which may be asserted or applied in this case to diminish or defeat the rights of the defendants acquired by the adjudication and the final decree in *Orr Ditch*. The good faith or motives of said government counsel is

not questioned by plaintiff and the Tribe in this proceeding." [2]

The court also found that since 1944, Congress, the executive branch, and the courts have recognized the government's actions in *Orr Ditch*, confirmed them, and "recompensed the Tribe" for any loss.

The plaintiffs contended below that a water right for fishery purposes could be implemented in such a way that any harm to the defendants would be small. The district court held that it was the plaintiff's burden to prove this contention, and that the burden was not met.

ISSUES

The issues presented by this appeal fall into four general categories:

I. Those issues relating to the government's authority in bringing the *Orr Ditch* suit:

A. Did Congress authorize the Secretary of the Interior to extinguish the Reservation water rights? Under this heading we discuss the Reclamation Act of 1902 and the 1904 Appropriations Act.

B. Did Congress authorize the Secretary to seek a judicial decree quantifying federally-reserved water rights?

II. Those issues relating to the specific elements of the res judicata defense:

A. Is the cause of action asserted here part of the same cause of action asserted in *Orr Ditch*?

B. What parties may rely on the *Orr Ditch* decree?

1. Orr Ditch defendants.

---

[2] We note that the district court did not find that executive officials intentionally extinguished the fishery claim but only that their decisions resulted in extinguishment.

2. Truckee-Carson Irrigation District.

III. Congressional actions since 1944 said to ratify the *Orr Ditch* decree.

IV. Finally, we discuss briefly several arguments which the trial court either rejected or did not consider controlling.

We apply the "clearly erroneous" standard to the district court's findings of fact. However, in several instances, conclusions listed by the district court as "findings of fact" include legal conclusions. This is true of the district court's findings concerning the nature of the government's conflict (quoted slip op. at 2929-2930, at ———— *supra*). We are not bound by the legal conclusions or the mixed findings of law and fact. *See Bogardus v. Commissioner*, 302 U.S. 34, 58 S.Ct. 61, 82 L.Ed. 32 (1937; *United States v. One Twin Engine Beech Airplane*, 533 F.2d 1106 (9th Cir. 1976); *Official Creditors Comm'n v. Ely*, 337 F.2d 461, 467 (9th Cir. 1964), *cert. denied*, 380 U.S. 978, 85 S.Ct. 1342, 14 L.Ed.2d 272 (1965); *Weible v. United States*, 244 F.2d 158 (9th Cir. 1957); *FTC v. Texaco, Inc.*, 555 F.2d 862, 876 n. 29 (D.C.Cir. 1977), *cert. denied*, 431 U.S. 974, 97 S.Ct. 2940, 53 L.Ed.2d 1072 (1977); *Cordovan Assoc. v. Dayton Rubber Co.*, 290 F.2d 858, 861 (6th Cir. 1961). Accordingly, we have independently reviewed the evidence to assess these findings.

DISCUSSION

I. Authority for the *Orr Ditch* Proceedings.

A. Did Congress authorize the Secretary of the Interior to extinguish the Reservation water rights?

The district court found that the 1902 Reclamation Act, which provided general authority for reclamation projects and the 1904 Appropriations Act, which provided specific authority to reclaim and dispose of Pyramid Lake Reservation lands, demonstrated Congress's

intent to subordinate the Tribe's property to reclamation projects. It relied heavily on a 1915 Supreme Court decision, *Henkel v. United States*, 237 U.S. 43, 35 S.Ct. 536, 59 L.Ed. 831 (1915), for its interpretation of the Reclamation Act. We first address the authority conferred by the 1902 Reclamation Act.

1. The Reclamation Act of 1902.

The Reclamation Act of 1902 confers on the Secretary broad condemnation authority.[3] The district court found

---

[3] Relevant sections of the Reclamation Act are as follows:

"Sec. 7. That where, in carrying out the provisions of this act, it becomes necessary to acquire any rights or property, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to acquire the same for the United States by purchase or by condemnation under judicial process, and to pay from the reclamation fund the sums which may be needed for that purpose, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General of the United States upon every application of the Secretary of the Interior, under this act, to cause proceedings to be commenced for condemnation within thirty days from the receipt of the application at the Department of Justice.

"Sec. 8. That nothing in this act shall be construed as affecting or intended to affect or to in any way interfere with the laws of any State or Territory relating to the control, appropriation, use, or distribution of water used in the irrigation, or any vested right acquired thereunder, and the Secretary of the Interior, in carrying out the provisions of this act, shall proceed in conformity with such laws, and nothing herein shall in any way affect any right of any State or of the Federal Government or of any landowner, appropriator, or user of water in, to, or from any interstate stream or the waters thereof: PROVIDED, That the right to the use of water acquired under the provisions of this act shall be appurtenant to the land irrigated and beneficial use shall be the basis, the measure, and the limit of the right.

* * * *

"Sec. 10. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to perform any and all acts and to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into full force and effect."

Act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 389, codified at 43 U.S.C. §§ 421, 383.

that this impliedly authorized the Secretary to acquire any property needed for reclamation projects, whether the owner of the property was an Indian tribe or a private owner. The court held that the Reclamation Act created a conflict between the need to develop reclamation projects and the responsibility to protect Indian property. By directing the Secretary to develop reclamation projects, and authorizing him to use the condemnation power, Congress authorized the Secretary to use the broadest possible discretion in acquiring property. This necessarily included the power to extinguish Indian water rights. The trial court found the Secretary did this in the course of the *Orr Ditch* litigation. We reject this analysis.

The Reclamation Act in itself conferred no water rights. It provided means for acquiring water rights, but only under state law. It is now settled that except when inconsistent with "clear congressional directives" respecting a reclamation project, section 8 of the Reclamation Act requires the Secretary to comply with state law in acquiring water rights. *California v. United States*, 438 U.S. 645, 665-66, 671 n. 24, 98 S.Ct. 2985, 2996, 2999 n. 24, 57 L.Ed.2d 1018 (1978).[4]

---

[4] We find no merit to defendant Nevada's suggestion that *California v. United States*, *supra*, announces a new principle of law that should not be given retroactive effect. *See Ivanhoe Irr. Dist. v. McCracken*, 357 U.S. 275, 291, 78 S.Ct. 1174, 1183, 2 L.Ed.2d 1313 (1958).

The defendant's authorities tend to establish the paramount authority conferred by the Reclamation Act to acquire property needed for reclamation projects. However, those cases concern acquisitions of non-federal property. *United States v. Buffalo Pitts Co.*, 234 U.S. 228, 34 S.Ct. 840, 58 L.Ed. 1290 (1914); *Dugan v. Rank*, 372 U.S. 609, 83 S.Ct. 999, 10 L.Ed.2d 15 (1963); *United States* v. *Gerlach Live Stock Co.*, 339 U.S. 725, 70 S.Ct. 955, 94 L.Ed. 1231 (1950); *City of Fresno v. California*, 372 U.S. 627, 83 S.Ct. 996, 10 L.Ed.2d 28 (1963); *Turner v. Kings River Conservation Dist.*, 360 F.2d 184 (9th Cir. 1966) (Flood Control Act of 1944); *United States v. Carmack*, 329 U.S. 230, 67 S.Ct. 252, 91 L.Ed. 209 (1946) (Public Buildings Act).

Nor does the Reclamation Act confer authority to acquire additional water for a reclamation project by extinguishing federal water rights reserved for other purposes. "[T]he Secretary of the Interior could not take any action in appropriating the waters of the state streams 'which could not be undertaken by an individual or corporation if it were in the position of the Government as regards the ownership of its lands.'" *California v. United States*, *supra*, 438 U.S. at 665, 98 S.Ct. at 2996 (quoting from HR Rep. No. 794, 57th Cong., 1st Sess. 7-8 (1902)). Federal reserved rights cannot be acquired or extinguished under state water laws. *FPC v. Oregon*, 349 U.S. 435, 444, 75 S.Ct. 832, 838, 99 L.Ed. 1215 (1955); *United States v. Cappaert*, 508 F.2d 313, 320 (9th Cir. 1974), *aff'd*, 426 U.S. 128, 96 S.Ct. 2062, 48 L.Ed.2d 523 (1976); *and see Minnesota v. United States*, 305 U.S. 382, 386-87, 59 S.Ct. 292, 294, 83 L.Ed. 235 (1939). Accordingly, federally reserved water rights, such as those appurtenant to the Pyramid Lake reservation, could not be acquired under the Reclamation Act.

This conclusion is also backed by sound policy. Under the *Winters* doctrine, when the federal government reserves for federal purposes, it impliedly reserves sufficient water to serve those purposes. We cannot suppose that reservations made for non-reclamation purposes were impliedly supplanted by the reclamation program. We do not say that Congress cannot abolish federal reservations, but we must hesitate to infer this, absent the clearest legislative directive.

This consideration applies *a fortiori* when Indian water rights are involved. An intent to extinguish Indian property rights is "not to be lightly imputed to Congress." *Menominee Tribe v. United States*, 391 U.S. 404, 413, 88 S.Ct. 1705, 1711, 20 L.Ed.2d 697 (1968). Such a drastic result requires "a clear expression of congressional intent." *United States v. Winnebago Tribe*, 542 F.2d 1002, 1005 (8th Cir. 1976). Executive order

reservations such as the Pyramid Lake reservation merit "the same protection as the Indian title to reservations created by treaty or statute." *United States v. Southern Pacific Transportation Co.*, 543 F.2d 676, 686 (9th Cir. 1976). Ambiguities in statutes are resolved in favor of the Indians. *United States v. Santa Fe Pacific R.R.*, 314 U.S. 339, 354, 62 S.Ct. 248, 255, 86 L.Ed. 260 (1941). Thus, a general statute, such as the Reclamation Act, is not interpreted to authorize the extinguishment of Indian property, absent a clear showing of congressional intent. *Leavenworth, Lawrence, & Galveston R.R. v. United States*, 92 U.S. 733, 742, 23 L.Ed. 634 (1876); *McCandless v. United States*, 25 F.2d 71 (3d Cir. 1928); *Confederated Tribes v. Alexander*, 440 F.Supp. 553 (D.Or. 1977).[5]

Accordingly, we reject the defendants' suggestion that the Reclamation Act of 1902 conferred on the Secretary authority to extinguish the Pyramid Lake Tribe's water rights. Much less can we agree that the Act conferred authority to proceed to extinguish these rights in the "backhanded" manner suggested by the defendants. *Menominee Tribe v. United States*, *supra*, 391 U.S. at 412, 88 S.Ct. at 1710-1711. Even where the Secretary has acquired existing water rights under state law, he has typically provided some notice to the affected owner. *E. g., Dugan v. Rank*, 372 U.S. 609, 83 S.Ct. 999, 10 L.Ed.2d 15 (1963); *United States v. Gerlach Live Stock Co.*, 339 U.S. 725, 70 S.Ct. 955, 94 L.Ed. 1231 (1950). We must assume that if Congress had intended to confer

---

[5] *FPC v. Tuscarora Indian Nation*, 362 U.S. 99, 80 S.Ct. 543, 4 L.Ed.2d 584 (1960), is not to the contrary. The land at issue there was held by Indians in fee and not by the government in trust. The broad condemnation authority conferred by the Federal Power Act, involved in *Tuscarora*, could be interpreted to apply to fee lands as well as any other non-trust lands. Here we are concerned with trust property, the title to which is held by the U.S. *See United States v. Winnebago Tribe*, *supra*, 542 F.2d at 1005; Getches, Rosenfelt, and Wilkinson, *Federal Indian Law* 201, 203 (1979).

authority to extinguish Indian property rights, it would have provided for a more straightforward procedure. *See Waters and Water Rights, supra,* at 162 n.20.

The district court relied on *Henkel v. U.S., supra,* 237 U.S. 43, 35 S.Ct. 536, 59 L.Ed. 831, for its interpretation of the authority conferred by the 1902 Reclamation Act. *Henkel* held that the broad authority conferred by section 7 of the Reclamation Act was intended to permit acquisition by purchase of Indian lands. The action sanctioned in *Henkel* was of an entirely different character than the action involved here. In *Henkel* the Indians involved received cash compensation, and were permitted to select other allotments in lieu of those taken. In short, *Henkel* involved a purchase, specifically authorized by section 7 of the Reclamation Act. Here, in contrast, the Secretary has never declared an intention to purchase, extinguish, or acquire the Tribe's water rights. No compensation was paid or even offered. Indeed, the government takes the position that acquisition was never intended. *Henkel's* broad dicta can have little independent force in this setting.

2. The 1904 Appropriation Act.

The district court held that section 26 of the 1904 Appropriations Act [6] specifically authorized the Secretary

---

[6] Section 26 of the 1904 Act provides:

"That in carrying out any irrigation enterprise which may be undertaken under the provisions of the Reclamation Act of June seventeenth, nineteen hundred and two, and which may make possible and provide for, in connection with the reclamation of other lands, the reclamation of all or any portion of the irrigable lands on the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation, Nevada, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to reclaim, utilize, and dispose of any lands in said reservation which may be irrigable by such works in like manner as though the same were a part of the public domain: PROVIDED, That there shall be reserved for and allotted to each of the Indians belonging on the said reservation five acres of the irrigable lands. The remainder of the lands irrigable in said reservation shall be disposed of to settlers under the provisions of the

to commit portions of the Tribe's land to the Newlands project. We agree with this interpretation of section 26. We do not agree that section 26 authorized the Secretary to extinguish the Tribe's water rights in the *Orr Ditch* proceedings.

Section 26 was never implemented. No 5-acre allotments were ever made to Indians. No surplus was disposed of. No Indian lands received irrigation water from the Newlands project. Even assuming that disposal of surplus reservation land would have reduced the Tribe's reserved water rights,[7] disposal under section 26 never occurred.[8] In these circumstances section 26 can have no effect on the Tribe's water rights.

Reclamation Act: PROVIDED, FURTHER, That there shall be added to the charges required to be paid under said Act by settlers upon the unallotted Indian lands such sum per acre as in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior shall fairly represent the value of the unallotted lands in said reservation before reclamation, said sum to be paid in annual installments in the same manner as the charges under the Reclamation Act. Such additional sum per acre, when paid, shall be used to pay into the reclamation fund the charges for the reclamation of the said allotted lands, and the remainder thereof shall be placed to the credit of said Indians and shall be expended from time to time, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for their benefit."

33 Stat. 189, 225 (1903-1905).

[7] *E.g.*, under the irrigable acreage approach to quantifying reserved water rights, *see Arizona v. California*, 373 U.S. 546, 83 S.Ct. 1468, 10 L.Ed.2d 542 (1963), a reduction in irrigable reservation land would imply a reduction in the quantity of the reserved water right.

[8] In 1904 the allotment policy dominated federal-Indian affairs. *See generally*, F. Cohen, *Handbook of Federal Indian Law* 217, *et seq.* (1942). In 1934 the Indian Reorganization Act, 48 Stat. 984, 25 U.S.C. § 461 et seq., withdrew authority for further allotments. *See Moe v. Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes*, 425 U.S. 463, 479, 96 S.Ct. 1634, 1644, 48 L.Ed.2d 96 (1976); *Mattz v. Arnett*, 412 U.S. 481, 496 n.18, 93 S.Ct. 2245, 2254, n.18, 37 L.Ed.2d 92 (1973).

Defendant City of Reno suggests alternatively that section 26 had a broader purpose than reclamation: it was intended to compel members of the Tribe to become farmers, by extinguishing the Tribe's fishery. We do not doubt that such a step might have been consistent with the mood of the times. *See, e. g., Rosebud Sioux Tribe v. Kneip*, 430 U.S. 584, 97 S.Ct. 1361, 51 L.Ed.2d 660 (1977). Nor do we doubt that Congress had the power to take such a step. *See Lone Wolf v. Hitchcock*, 187 U.S. 553, 23 S.Ct. 216, 47 L.Ed. 299 (1903). However, we have not been directed to any legislative history of the 1904 Act showing an intent to extinguish the fishery, and we find no such indication in the text of the Act.[9] We must therefore reject the City's suggestion.

The City also contends that section 26 was in effect implemented in the *Orr Ditch* proceedings. We see no merit in this argument. There is no evidence that in the course of the *Orr Ditch* proceedings, government officials even purported to allot tribal lands and distribute the surplus. Without taking these steps, there could be no reduction of the Tribe's water rights under section 26 of the 1904 Act. Nor was there any attempt to provide

---

[9] Compare the history of the neighboring Walker River Indian Reservation, which was established by the same document and confirmed by a nearly identical executive order as established the Pyramid Lake Reservation. Both reservations included lakes with fisheries and the lower reaches of rivers feeding the lakes. The statute authorizing the allotment of the Walker River Reservation provided for 20 acre allotments and, with the consent of a majority of the Tribe, the relinquishment of the rest of the reservation. 32 Stat. 245, 260. Pursuant to this statute most of the Walker River Reservation, including Walker Lake, was ceded to the government. *United States v. Southern Pac. Transp. Co., supra*, 543 F.2d at 693-96. If Congress intended to extinguish the Tribe's fishery, we must assume that the allotment process, demonstrated on the Walker River Reservation, was the means Congress chose.

compensation to the Tribe for taking surplus lands, which section 26 clearly required.[10]

B. Was the Secretary Authorized to Obtain a Judicial Decree Quantifying Reserved Water Rights?

Section 10 of the Reclamation Act of 1902 authorized the Secretary "to perform any and all acts . . . as may be necessary and proper for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into full force and effect." It is reasonable to conclude that an action to quantify reserved water rights was within the authority conferred by section 10 of the Reclamation Act of 1902. This authority, with the government's guardianship interest in Indian trust land, necessarily implied some authority to represent Reservation interests in litigation. *See Heckman v. United States*, 224 U.S. 413, 437-39, 32 S.Ct. 424, 431-432, 56 L.Ed. 820 (1912) (suit to cancel conveyance of restricted Indian land); *United States v. Rickert*, 188 U.S. 432, 23 S.Ct. 478, 47 L.Ed. 532 (1903) (action to enjoin unauthorized taxation of Indian property); *Cramer v. United States*, 261 U.S. 219, 43 S.Ct. 342, 67 L.Ed. 622 (1923); *United States v. Ahtanum*

---

[10] The district court did not rest its holding directly on 25 U.S.C. §§ 2 and 9. However, the defendants urge that two cases interpreting those sections, *United States v. Ahtanum Irr. Dist.*, 236 F.2d 321 (9th Cir. 1956), *cert. denied*, 352 U.S. 988, 77 S.Ct. 386, 1 L.Ed.2d 367 (1957) (*Ahtanum I*), and 330 F.2d 897 (9th Cir. 1964), *cert. denied*, 381 U.S. 924, 85 S.Ct. 1558, 14 L.Ed.2d 683 (1965) (*Ahtanum II*), provide alternative authority for the Secretary to extinguish Indian waters.

Even if we agreed that the *Ahtanum* cases could be extended by analogy to this case, those cases have been modified by *Organized Village of Kake v. Egan*, 369 U.S. 60, 82 S.Ct. 562, 7 L.Ed.2d 573 (1962), which was decided after *Ahtanum I* and before *Ahtanum II*. Under *Kake*, agreements between the government and non-Indians to alienate Indian property can only be valid if they are needed "to implement specific laws" other than 25 U.S.C. §§ 2 and 9. To be valid, then, the Secretary's conduct in *Orr Ditch* must find its basic authority elsewhere.

Irrigation District, 236 F.2d 321 (9th Cir. 1956), *cert. denied*, 352 U.S. 988, 77 S.Ct. 386, 1 L.Ed.2d 367 (1957) (suit to establish Indian water right).

The authority to represent the Tribe in litigation must be distinguished from the authority to extinguish tribal property interests. The Secretary's policy decisions regarding the conduct of the *Orr Ditch* litigation could not, in themselves, extinguish the Tribe's property interests. To the extent extinguishment occurs, it is the result of giving the *Orr Ditch* decree preclusive effect, which could not be determined either by administrative officials or by the court rendering the decree. *Taunton Gardens Co. v. Hills*, 557 F.2d 877 (1st Cir. 1977); *Gonzales v. Cassidy*, 474 F.2d 67, 74 (5th Cir. 1973); Restatement of Judgments, § 86, Comment h (1942). *See also* Kaplan, *Continuing Work of the Civil Committee: 1966 Amendments to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure*, 81 Harv.L.Rev. 356, 393 (1967).

Authority to represent the Reservation in litigation does not give the government completely unrestricted control over the litigation. The government acts as a trustee, which implies obligations which may supplement the obligations of an advocate. *See, e. g.*, Restatement (Second) of Trusts §§ 170 & Comments p, q, r (1959). It is therefore appropriate for courts to be concerned with the adequacy of the government's representation of its Indian wards, and to grant tribes leave to intervene where proper. *See e. g., New Mexico v. Aamodt*, 537 F.2d 1102, 1106 (10th Cir. 1976), *cert. denied*, 429 U.S. 1121, 97 S.Ct. 1157, 51 L.Ed.2d 572 (1977); *Manygoats v. Kleppe*, 558 F.2d 556 (10th Cir. 1977).

Once litigation is concluded, a court's focus must shift. A collateral attack on a final judgment implicates a range of interests. We must be concerned with the adequacy of representation afforded the Reservation. We must also protect adverse parties who have reasonably relied on the government's authority in the litigation.

Principles of res judicata are designed to take these divergent interests into account. Accordingly, we turn to consider the requirements of res judicata rules.

II. Res Judicata.

We next address the question whether, under traditional principles of res judicata, the *Orr Ditch* litigation can preclude litigation of the cause of action asserted here. We first decide whether this cause of action is part of the *Orr Ditch* cause of action. We then consider what parties may take advantage of the *Orr Ditch* decree.

A. Is This Cause of Action Part of the Cause of Action Asserted in *Orr Ditch*?

The Tribe contends that the cause of action the government asserted in *Orr Ditch* is not the same cause of action asserted here. It makes three arguments: First, it points out that different evidence would be required to sustain a fishery water right and an irrigation right. Second, it suggests that in *Orr Ditch* the government intended to assert only a cause of action for irrigation water, not for water for all Reservation purposes. Third, it maintains that in equitable water adjudications, only claims that are actually litigated merge into the final decree. We will address these arguments in order.

The Tribe asserts that different evidence would be required to establish a fishery water right than to establish an irrigation water right. *See United States v. The Haytian Republic*, 154 U.S. 118, 125, 14 S.Ct. 992, 994, 38 L.Ed. 930 (1894); *Bankers Trust Co. v. Pacific Employers Insurance Co.*, 282 F.2d 106 (9th Cir. 1960), *cert. denied*, 368 U.S. 822, 82 S.Ct. 41, 7 L.Ed.2d 27 (1961); Restatement of Judgments, *supra* 61. We find this analysis unpersuasive. The basis for either kind of reserved right would be the same: the executive actions by which the Reservation was established, and the in-

tent that motivated those actions. *See United States v. Walker River Irrigation District*, 104 F.2d 334 (9th Cir. 1939). The priority date depended on the same evidence. The water rights are appurtenant to the same reservation, and relate to the same source of water. Though a determination of quantity would depend on different evidence, this by itself is insufficient to distinguish this cause of action from the *Orr Ditch* cause of action. The "same evidence" test is but one of many tests used to distinguish one cause of action from another. *See* 1B *Moore's Federal Practice* ¶ 0.410[1], at 1157-58 (2d ed. 1980); Restatement (Second) of Judgments § 61 (Tent. Draft No. 1, 1973). We find it undeterminative in this case.

This issue is determined by the district court's findings of fact regarding the intent of the government in bringing the *Orr Ditch* case. The district court found "[t]hat *Orr Ditch* was intended by all concerned, lawyers, litigants and judges, as a general all inclusive water adjudication suit which sought to adjudicate all rights and claims" to the waters of the Truckee. This finding is not clearly erroneous. The complaint was drafted in comprehensive terms, and was certainly adequate to assert all of the government's water rights claims. The purpose of the proceeding was to obtain a decree upon which all parties could rely. This purpose would have been defeated if the government's action did not include important claims that could upset the decreed rights of the parties.

In *Orr Ditch* the government might have sought an adjudication for certain water uses. *See Hudson v. West*, 47 Cal.2d 823, 306 P.2d 807, 811 (1957). It might have sought a decree leaving open the possibility of expanding the Tribe's water right, as in *Conrad Investment Co. v. United States*, *supra*, 161 F. 829. It chose, instead, a comprehensive adjudication. *See United States v. Walker River Irrigation District*, *supra*, 104 F.2d 334. Accord-

ingly, we reject the Tribe's suggestion that the *Orr Ditch* cause of action was intended to be less than comprehensive.

The Tribe asserts that in equitable water adjudications only claims actually litigated are barred from relitigation. In effect, this rule would abolish the broader res judicata doctrine of claim preclusion in water adjudications, leaving only the doctrine of collateral estoppel or issue preclusion, to prevent relitigation.[11] We cannot accept this position in its full sweep. We are bound by the district court's finding that the government placed in issue the full Reservation cause of action. Between parties with adverse claims, causes of action properly placed in issue may merge in an equity decree. *Union Mill & Mining Co. v. Dangberg*, 81 F. 73 (C.C.D.Nev. 1897); 3 *Kinney on Irrigation and Water Rights* § 1536, at 2766 (1912). We therefore reject the Tribe's suggestion that the *Orr Ditch* decree could bar relitigation of only those claims actually litigated.

B. Parties

1. The *Orr Ditch* Defendants.

The Tribe contends that it was improperly and inadequately represented in the *Orr Ditch* case and cannot be bound by the judgment, consistent with due process. The *Orr Ditch* defendants insist that due process offers the Tribe no protection in this setting. They also assert that they had no knowledge of any impropriety in the gov-

---

[11] Under the doctrine of res judicata (or "claim preclusion") a judgment on the merits in a prior action involving the same parties or their privies bars a second action based on the same cause of action. The bar applies not only to matters that were actually litigated but also to all claims that might have been litigated. In contrast, collateral estoppel (or "issue preclusion") precludes a second litigation only of issues that were actually litigated. *Lawlor v. National Screen Serv. Corp.*, 349 U.S. 332, 326, 75 S.Ct. 865, 867-868, 99 L.Ed. 1122 (1955).

ernment's representation in *Orr Ditch*, and so are entitled to rely on the decree. We address the defendants' arguments in order.

Generally, preclusion extends no further than to the parties of the prior litigation. *Hansberry v. Lee*, 311 U.S. 32, 40, 61 S.Ct. 115, 117, 85 L.Ed. 22 (1940). This rule stems from our society's concern for individual rights as expressed in the due process clauses of the fifth and fourteenth amendments. *See Blonder-Tongue Laboratories, Inc. v. University of Illinois Foundation*, 402 U.S. 313, 329, 91 S.Ct. 1434, 1443, 28 L.Ed.2d 788 (1971) (dictum); *Postal Telegraph Cable Co. v. City of Newport*, 247, U.S. 464, 476, 38 S.Ct. 566, 570-571, 62 L.Ed. 1215 (1918); 1B *Moore's Federal Practice, supra*, ¶ 0.411[1], at 1252; F. James & G. Hazard, *Civil Procedure* § 11.22 (2d ed. 1977). Thus, "judicial action enforcing [the prior judgment] against the person or property of the absent party is not that due process which the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments require." *Hansberry v. Lee, supra*, 311 U.S. at 41, 61 S.Ct. at 118. Although these authorities deal with personal judgments their reasoning on procedural due process applies to quiet title judgments. *See O'Boyle v. Bevil*, 259 F.2d 506, 513 (5th Cir. 1958), *cert. denied*, 359 U.S. 913, 79 S.Ct. 590, 3 L.Ed.2d 576 (1959) (citing *Hansberry v. Lee, supra*).

This general rule is subject to an exception for persons in privity with parties. *See* 1B *Moore's Federal Practice, supra*, ¶ 0.411[1]. Privity "denotes a legal conclusion rather than a judgmental process." *Southwest Airlines Co. v. Texas International Airlines, Inc.*, 546 F.2d 84, 95 (5th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 434 U.S. 832, 98 S.Ct. 117, 54 L.Ed.2d 93 (1977). It simply represents a conclusion that a person is so closely connected to a party that with respect to the issues in litigation the person's interests are essentially the same as those litigated interests of the party. *Jefferson School of Social Science v. Subversive Activities Control Board*, 331 F.2d 76, 83 (D.C. Cir.

1963). A finding of privity, then, reflects a belief that the relation between the party and non-party is so close that the judgment may fairly bind the non-party. F. James & G. Hazard, *supra*,, at 576. If the relationship is not sufficiently close, privity is lacking and preclusion in that case would necessarily deny due process to the non-party.

Privity and fairness exist if a party represented the interests of the non-party, such as a guardian or fiduciary might represent a ward or beneficiary. The case law clearly supports this principle, *see, e.g., Kersh Lake Drainage District v. Johnson*, 309 U.S. 485, 491, 60 S.Ct. 640, 644, 84 L.Ed. 881 (1940) (decree binds bondholders represented by indenture trustee under bond issue); *Heckman v. United States, supra*, 224 U.S. at 445-46, 32 S.Ct. at 434-435 (decree will bind Indians represented by United States); *Kerrison v. Stewart*, 93 U.S. 155, 160, 23 L.Ed. 843 (1876) (decree binds beneficiaries represented by trustee), and the rule appears in the Restatement (Second) of Judgments.

> "A person who is not a party to an action but who is represented by a party is bound by . . . the rules of res judicata as though he were a party. A person is represented by a party who is:
>
> > "(a) The trustee of an estate or interest of which the person is a beneficiary; or . . .
> >
> > "(c) The executor, administrator, guardian, conservator, or similar fiduciary manager of an interest of which the person is a beneficiary; or
> >
> > "(d) An official or agency invested by law with authority to represent the person's interests; or
> >
> > "(e) The representative of a class of persons similarly situated designated as such with the approval of the court, of which the person is a member.

Restatement (Second) of Judgments § 85 (Tent. Draft No. 2, 1975).[12] Thus, the general rule that non-parties are not precluded is subject to the privity exception when a non-party was represented in the prior proceeding.

But this exception is itself subject to exception. Representation of a non-party will not always result in the same preclusive effects that bind parties.

> "A person is not bound by a judgment for or against a party who purports to represent him if:
>
> > "(d) With respect to the representative of a class, there was such a substantial divergence of interest between him and the members of the class, or a group within the class, that he could not fairly represent them with respect to the matters as to which the judgment is subsequently invoked, or
> >
> > "(e) The representative failed to prosecute or defend the action with due diligence and reasonable prudence, and the opposing party was on notice of facts making that failure apparent."

Id. § 86. Courts considering the preclusive effects of representative litigation have noted this limit on the effects of such judgments. *See, e.g., Hansberry v. Lee, supra,* 311 U.S. at 42-44, 61 S.Ct. at 118-119 (conflicting interests of representatives and members of class prevent finding of res judicata that would infringe due process rights of non-parties); *Kersh Lake Drainage District v. Johnson, supra,* 309 U.S. at 491, 60 S.Ct. at 644 (judgment from representative litigation by indenture trustee binds bondholders unless there is fraud or collusion); *Kerrison v. Stewart, supra,* 93 U.S. at 160 (judgment from representative litigation by trustee binds benefici-

[12] If a person was represented in the prior proceeding, a judgment may bind him even though he was not personally served. *See id.*, § 85(2).

aries unless there is fraud or collusion between the representative and the adverse party). Fairness requires that courts place these limits on the binding effects of judgments obtained by representatives. In the context of class actions and other types of representative suits, at some point the "represented" persons' interest in freedom from a flawed judgment overshadows policies against relitigation.[13] The exceptions listed in section 86 of the

---

[13] The requisites for preclusion differ depending upon the type of representation. In a class action or a case of "virtual representation" by the government, a divergence of interests between the representative and the represented persons denies the judgment preclusive effects as against the latter. *See Hansberry v. Lee, supra,* 311 U.S. at 42-44, 61 S.Ct. at 118-119 (class action); *Southwest Airlines Co. v. Texas Int'l Airlines, Inc., supra,* 546 F.2d at 97-102 (virtual representation by government of private interests); *Aerojet Gen. Corp. v. Askew,* 511 F.2d 710, 719-20 (5th Cir. 1975) (virtual representation by state entity of county entity). On the other hand, a judgment obtained by a designated representative such as a trustee is subject to a different standard of review: the represented person is precluded unless there is fraud or collusion in the prior proceeding. *See e.g., Kerrison v. Stewart, supra,* 93 U.S. at 160; *see also,* Restatement (Second) of Judgments, *supra,* § 86 Comment f. On the issue of adequate representation, class actions are subject to greater scrutiny than are prior actions by a trustee or guardian. F. James & G. Hazard, *supra,* § 11.28, at 588. The different standards result from the different character of the representation in these cases.

> "In action by or against the representative of a class, the thoroughness and vigor of the representation is properly subject to particular scrutiny because the bonds of responsibility between the representative and those for whom he acts are transitory and ordinarily not otherwise readily enforcible. Similar scrutiny is appropriate concerning the adequacy of representation in actions by or against a public agency or official where the judgment would have preclusive effects in an action by citizens or taxpayers concerning the same subject matter."

Restatement (Second) of Judgments, *supra* § 86 Comment f.

Nevertheless, the same general principles control all these actions. "Although *Hansberry* involved a class action suit, its due process

Restatement (Second) constitute instances when the "represented" persons' interests predominate. Thus, a holding within one of the exceptions is essentially equivalent to a finding that preclusion against the represented party would be a denial of due process.[14] In such cases the "represented" persons are not in privity with the "representative" parties.

In order to answer the privity question, we must first determine whether the Tribe is entitled to due process protection in this setting. The defendants suggest that due process offers the Tribe no comfort. They offer two reasons in support of this position. First, they claim that the federal-Indian relation is special and not subject to normal due process analysis. Second, they conclude that these

---

principles also control" the general application of res judicata. *Southwest Airlines Co. v. Texas Int'l Airlines, Inc.*, 546 F.2d at 95-96. *Cf.* Restatement (Second) of Judgments, *supra*, § 86 Reporter's Note, at 79 (*Hansberry v. Lee* "stands in any event as a reminder that there are constitutional limits on giving binding effect to litigation conducted through representatives"). The differing dimensions of preclusion among the different types of representative suits simply indicate that the balance struck for each depends on the different concerns presented by each situation.

[14] This view indicates no more than that the exceptions to the preclusive effects of representative suits may be seen from a second perspective.

> "In one sense this Section [86] is a list of exceptions to the general rule that a representative proceeding is binding on the person represented. It may also be considered as describing the situations in which the proceedings fail to conform to the necessary conditions for representation and application of the general principle that one is not bound by an adjudication to which he was neither a party nor represented by one. The provisions of this section are thus closely related to, if indeed they are not particularized expressions of, the requirements of due process, a fact which historically was obscured by the tendency of courts to see some of these questions in the context of necessary parties issues."

Restatement (Second) of Judgments, *supra* § 86 Reporter's Note, at 79.

Indians are not entitled to due process protection of these water rights, in any event, because the rights stem from an executive order reservation, a reservation that in the defendants' views creates an insufficient "property interest" for due process purposes. Neither of these reasons can withstand scrutiny.

We hold that the Tribe has a legally cognizable "property" interest in reservation property interests and therefore due process protections apply. The test of such interests appears in *Board of Regents v. Roth*, 408 U.S. 564, 92 S.Ct. 2701, 33 L.Ed.2d 548 (1972):

> "To have a property interest in a benefit, a person clearly must have more than an abstract need or desire for it. He must have more than a unilateral expectation of it. He must, instead, have a legitimate claim of entitlement to it. It is a purpose of the ancient institution of property to protect those claims upon which people rely in their daily lives, reliance that must not be arbitrarily undermined. It is a purpose of the constitutional right to a hearing to provide an opportunity for a person to vindicate those claims."

408 U.S. at 577, 92 S.Ct. at 2709.

To have a sufficient property interest the Tribe need not show that it may keep the water rights against all the world. The Supreme Court "has fully and finally rejected the wooden distinction between 'rights' and 'privileges' that once seemed to govern the applicability of procedural due process rights." *Id.* at 571, 92 S.Ct. at 2706; *see Graham v. Richardson*, 403 U.S. 365, 374, 91 S.Ct. 1848, 1853, 29 L.Ed.2d 534 (1971). Indeed this court has held that Native Alaskans seeking land allotments from the Secretary of the Interior are entitled to a due process hearing before their applications are denied. *Pence v. Kleppe*, 529 F.2d 135 (9th Cir. 1976). The *Pence* Court reversed the district court's holding that the plaintiffs had

no property interest in allotment lands which the Secretary could award in his discretion. *Id.* at 140-41. The courts have applied such logic in a variety of contexts. *See, e.g., Goldberg v. Kelly*, 397 U.S. 254, 90 S.Ct. 1011, 25 L.Ed.2d 287 (1970) (statutory entitlement to welfare benefits); *Fuentes v. Shevin*, 407 U.S. 67, 92 S.Ct. 1983, 32 L.Ed.2d 556 (1972) (interest in secured property). By these standards Indian water rights merit due process protection. The property interest asserted here is at least as great as the interest at stake in *Pence*.

A different result is not mandated just because this Tribe derives its water rights from executive order. In general, the government may retake executive order lands without compensation. *Sioux Tribe of Indians v .United States*, 316 U.S. 317, 325-30, 62 S.Ct. 1095, 1098-1101, 86 L.Ed. 1501 (1942).[15] But that rule does not mean that executive order lands or appurtenant rights may be taken without procedural due process. As this Court has recently stated: "As long as an executive order creating a reservation remains in effect, the Indian title to the reservation lands deserves the same protection as the Indian title to reservations created by treaty or statute." *United States v. Southern Pacific Transportation Co., supra*, 543 F.2d at 686. Thus, the question of a compensable interest in executive order lands is irrelevant, just as the question

---

[15] In 1946 Congress enacted the Indian Claims Commission Act, which currently provides that the Commission shall hear and determine "claims in law and equity arising under the Constitution, laws, treaties of the United States, and Executive orders of the President. . . ." 25 U.S.C.A. § 70a (West. Supp. 1979). This language provides jurisdiction in the Indian Claims Commission to hear claims based on executive order lands. *See Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation v. United States*, 390 F.2d 686 (Ct. Cl. 1962). However, the Act confers jurisdiction only as to claims arising before August 13, 1946, and presented to the Commission by August 13, 1951. *See* 25 U.S.C. § 70k; *Navajo Tribe v. United States*, 601 F.2d 536 (Ct.Cl. 1979), *cert. denied*, 444 U.S. 1072, 100 S.Ct. 1016, 62 L.Ed.2d 753 (1980).

of a compensable interest in discretionary allotments was not an issue in the *Pence* case.

The defendants next claim that because of the "unique" Federal-Indian relation, government representation of Indians *per se* satisfies due process. Such a claim is one expression of the overly broad view that government control over Indian property is without limit. But the federal-Indian relation does not require a holding that faithless governmental acts against the Indians are not subject to review by the courts on due process grounds.

Case law dealing with compensation for taking of Indian rights provides a useful analogy. Authorities have long recognized that the United States stands in a trust position with respect to the Indians. This relation has been compared with that of guardian-ward. *See, e.g., Cherokee Nation v. Georgia*, 30 U.S. (5 Pet.), 1, 17, 8 L.Ed. 25 (1831). This guardianship concept has been used to relax court control. The government can thus take some actions that would otherwise seem confiscatory. F. Cohen, *Handbook of Federal Indian Law* 170-71 (1942). Actions taken by the United States in its trust capacity are not ordinarily subject to judicial review. Much as a fiduciary's management of trust assets need not be perfect, the government's good faith *management* of Indian property held in trust cannot be questioned by the courts. *See Lone Wolf v. Hitchcock, supra*, 187 U.S. at 565, 568, 23 S.Ct. at 221, 222.

But one would paint with too broad a brush if one concluded that cases such as *Lone Wolf* generally restrained the courts' scrutiny of the government's dealings with Indians. Plenary congressional power over Indians does not mean that congressional power over Indians is not subject to express limitations upon congressional power, such as the Bill of Rights. F. Cohen, *supra*, at 91 (citing *Stephens v. Cherokee Nation*, 174 U.S. 445, 19 S.Ct. 722, 43 L.Ed. 1041 (1879)). In cases where the government does not

exercise good faith, judicial due process review protects the Indians. *See United States v. Creek Nation*, 295 U.S. 103, 110, 55 S.Ct. 681, 684, 79 L.Ed. 1331 (1935); *Three Tribes of Fort Berthold Reservation v. United States*, 390 F.2d 686 (Ct.Cl. 1968). The Supreme Court has recently reaffirmed that *Lone Wolf's* scope is limited to instances of good faith management. *See United States v. Sioux Nation of Indians*, 448 U.S. ——, ——-——, 100 S.Ct. 2716, 2736-2741, 65 L.Ed.2d 844, 871-76 (1980). Thus, the insulation accorded actions by the government-trustee does not apply to instances of governmental self-dealing because "[s]poliation is not management." *Shoshone Tribe v. United States*, 299 U.S. 476, 498, 57 S.Ct. 244, 252, 81 L.Ed. 360 (1937). When the government sheds its "trustee" role for one of "taker" the due process clause protects Indians' rights [16] by allowing compensation for the taking. Similar principles should control the *procedural* due process boundaries of the federal-Indian relation [17]—when the government as a trustee in good faith

---

[16] The *Sioux Nation* Court limited its holding to Indian lands recognized by Congress because only those lands give rise to a compensable interest. *Id.* 448 U.S. at —— n.29, 100 S.Ct. at 2740 n.29, 65 L.Ed.2d at 875 n.29. Although this limitation has meaning when determining what is compensable under the due process clause, such a limitation does not apply in the procedural due process setting, which does not hinge on the distinction between "rights" and "privileges".

[17] Just as the *Lone Wolf* obstacle is illusory with respect to the Indians' entitlement to due process, so too are the other potential obstacles.

It is true that the federal-Indian relation must be evaluated in light of a special historical and legal context. Congress has constitutional authority to 'regulate commerce with . . . the Indian tribes.' U.S.Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 3. In addition, the United States historically used its treaty power to control Indian affairs. *See* F. Cohen, *supra*, at 89-91. Indians have long been dependent on the government, as a ward is dependent on a guardian. *See Cherokee Nation v. Georgia*, *supra*, 30 U.S. (5 Pet.) at 17, 8 L.Ed. 25; *United States v. Kagama*, 118 U.S. 375, 383-84, 6 S.Ct. 1109, 1113-1114, 30 L.Ed. 228 (1886). Thus, many actions may be insulated from strict judicial review. A preferential hiring of Indians in

adequately represents the Indians they are bound by any ensuing judgment, but when administrative officials violate their trust, due process should prevent preclusion of the Indians to the extent it would protect similarly represented non-Indians.

The Tribe's rights in this case, thus, have familiar dimensions. In general, representation by the United States will bind an Indian tribe and the individual Indians. *See Heckman v. United States, supra*, 224 U.S. at 445-46, 32 S.Ct. at 434-435; *United States v. Emmons*, 351 F.2d 603, 604 (9th Cir. 1965); *Oklahoma v. United States*, 155 F.2d 496, 498 (10th Cir. 1946); *Creek Indians National Council v. Sinclair Prairie Oil Co.*, 142 F.2d 842, 845 (10th Cir.), *cert. denied* 323 U.S. 78, 65 S.Ct. 269, 89 L.Ed. 624 (1944); *Pueblo of Picuris v. Abeyta*, 50 F.2d 12, 13 (10th Cir. 1931); *Vinson v. Graham*, 44 F.2d 772, 779 (10th Cir. 1930), *cert. denied*, 283 U.S. 819, 51 S.Ct. 344, 75 L.Ed. 1435 (1931); *Winship v. Ricketts*, 32 F.2d 476, 479 (8th Cir. 1929). When the government breaches its trust to the Tribes while openly advancing its own interest the Tribe is not ncessarily bound.[18]

---

the BIA need only pass a rational basis test. *Morton v. Mancari*, 417 U.S. 535, 553-54, 94 S.Ct. 2474, 2484, 41 L.Ed.2d 290 (1974). But cases such as *Mancari* do not support a general rational basis test for governmental actions involving Indians. In *Sioux Nation* the Supreme Court found *Mancari* to be an inapt analogy for determining whether the government acted in a trustee's or a taker's capacity. *Sioux Nation v. United States, supra*, 448 U.S. at —— n.28, 100 S.Ct. at 2739 n.28, 65 L.Ed.2d at 875 n.28. It is also inapt in answering our question.

[18] In none of the cases cited where the government represented Indians has the issue of inadequate representation arisen. Nevertheless, such a limitation to preclusion based on due process is proper. First, the leading case, *Heckman v. United States, supra*, 224 U.S. at 446, 32 S.Ct. at 435, in establishing its rule for preclusion, relied primarily on a case of trustee representation that explicitly placed a limit on preclusion in cases of fraud or collusion. *See Kerrison v. Stewart, supra*, 93 U.S. at 160. Second, neither the *Heckman* Court nor any other court has stated that preclusion

> [A] fiduciary does not bind those for whom he acts as against third parties who are aware of the fiduciary's failure to fulfill his responsibility. As applied to litigation, this principle implies that a judgment is not binding on the represented person where it is the product of collusion between the representative and the opposing party, or where, to the knowledge of the opposing party, the representative seeks to further his own interest at the expense of the represented person. Where the representative's management of the litigation is so grossly deficient as to be apparent to the opposing party, it likewise creates no justifiable reliance interest in the adjudication on the part of the opposing party."

Restatement (Second) of Judgments, *supra*, § 86 Comment f. We need address only the question as to the defendants' knowledge of government impropriety in the *Orr Ditch* litigation. We assume, but do not decide, that

---

against Indians applies despite fraud or collusion. En route to finding a group of Indians to be necessary parties, one court has recently distinguished *Heckman* as a case where the "Indians were adequately represented by their guardian, the United States." *Manygoats v. Kleppe*, 558 F.2d 556, 558 (10th Cir. 1977). We can discern no reason why Indians should not be entitled to adequate representation and protection from fraud or collusion.

Indeed the rule espoused here receives substantial support from recent Indian intervention cases. Where there was a "conflict of interest between the proprietary interests of the United States" and the Indians, one court allowed intervention because "[i]n such a situation, adequate representation of both interests by the same counsel is impossible." *New Mexico v. Aamodt*, *supra*, 537 F.2d at 1106-07. *See also Cheyenne River Sioux Indians v. United States*, 338 F.2d 906 (8th Cir. 1964), *cert. denied*, 382 U.S. 815, 86 S.Ct. 34, 15 L.Ed.2d 62 (1965) (no right of Indians to intervene where government represented them in good faith). *Cf. Rincon Band of Mission Indians v. Escondido Mut. Water Co.*, 459 F.2d 1082, 1084-85 (9th Cir. 1972) (Indians' request for representation by United States denied where government's counsel would be faced with a conflict of interest.)

the government's representation of the Tribe in *Orr Ditch* was improper and inadequate.

The question is whether the *Orr Ditch* defendants were aware of a failure by the government to fulfill its responsibility to adequately represent the Tribe in the litigation. The answer to this question determines whether the *Orr Ditch* defendants reasonably relied on the government's representation of the Tribe's interests. The district court found that any impropriety in the government's representation "was unknown to the defendants in *Orr Ditch*." Finding no. 31, R. 5602. The plaintiffs do not challenge this finding. We cannot say it is clearly erroneous. Accordingly, the *Orr Ditch* defendants are entitled to rely on the final decree.

We cannot agree that public policy requires us to suspend the application of res judicata in this instance. Res judicata serves important policies. It fosters reliance on judicial decrees, eliminates expense to parties, conserves judicial resources, and minimizes the possibility of inconsistent results. *Commissioner v. Sunnen*, 333 U.S. 591, 597, 68 S.Ct. 715, 719, 92 L.Ed. 898 (1948). There are hardly maxims "more firmly established or of more value in the administration of justice, than those designed to prevent repetitious relitigation." *United States v. Throckmorton*, 98 U.S. 61, 65, 25 L.Ed. 93 (1878). We are not free to suspend the application of the *Orr Ditch* decree merely because we may think it erroneous. *Reed v. Allen*, 286 U.S. 191, 199-200, 52 S.Ct. 532, 533-34, 76 L.Ed. 1054 (1932); *Hatchitt v. United States*, 158 F.2d 754, 756 (9th Cir. 1946).

We do not minimize the policies that weigh against the finality of the decree. We place a high value on the nation's duty to protect Indian resources, consistent with congressional and constitutional standards. *Red Fox v. Red Fox*, 564 F.2d 361, 365 (9th Cir. 1977). We know of no means of measuring the value of Pyramid Lake. If restored, its fishery would have enormous worth. We are

also mindful of the nation's interest in the survival of endangered species. *See* 16 U.S.C. § 1531 *et seq.* (Endangered Species Act); *Udall v. FPC*, 387 U.S. 428, 87 S.Ct. 1712, 18 L.Ed.2d 869 (1967).

Nevertheless, we hold the policies served by res judicata preponderate. These policies apply with special force when titles to real property are involved. *Minnesota Mining Co. v. National Mining Co.*, 70 U.S. (3 Wall.) 332, 334, 18 L.Ed. 42 (1866); *United States v. Title Insurance & Trust Co.*, 265 U.S. 472, 486-87, 44 S.Ct. 621, 623, 68 L.Ed. 1110 (1924). In recent years both Congress and the Supreme Court have recognized that finality in water adjudications cannot be attained when reserved rights remain unsettled. *See, e.g.*, 43 U.S.C. § 666 (McCarran Amendment); S. Rep. 755, 82d Cong. 1st Sess. 1951); *United States v. New Mexico*, 438 U.S. 696, 98 S.Ct. 3012, 57 L.Ed.2d 1052 (1978); *Colorado River Water Conservation District v. United States*, 424 U.S. 800, 810-11, 96 S.Ct. 1236, 1242-1243, 47 L.Ed.2d 483 (1976). *And see Public Land Law Review Commission, One Third of the Nation's Lands* 144 (1970); 6 *Waters and Water Rights, supra*, § 530 at 516. There is no question that the *Orr Ditch* defendants and many others have relied heavily on the finality of the decree. The government's representation of the Tribe's interest in *Orr Ditch* was analogous to that of a faithless fiduciary who was nevertheless authorized to represent its beneficiary. We hold that the district court properly dismissed the action with respect to the *Orr Ditch* defendants and their successors in interest.

We also hold that subsequent appropriators who were not parties to *Orr Ditch* but who have reasonably relied on the finality of the *Orr Ditch* decree, are entitled to rely on its finality. Clearly the government intended to enable such reliance when it consented to entry of the final *Orr Ditch* decree. To be sure, the government did not employ a statutory *in rem* procedure. *Orr Ditch* was an equitable

in personam action whose res judicata effect would normally be limited to parties and their privies. But this was no garden variety quiet title action. It was a virtually comprehensive adjudication that approximated a statutory *in rem* proceeding, and avoided the defects associated with *in personam* water adjudications. The government framed its complaint in the broadest possible way, to assert the court's jurisdiction power over all water users on the river. It provided individual notice and widespread publicity of the action. As with Nevada procedure, great care was taken to assemble the most reliable and comprehensive data concerning the parties' needs and the river's supply. Interested parties not represented by the government were given every opportunity to present their claims not just at one hearing, but repeatedly, in proceedings spanning years. There was adversity between the plaintiff and the defendants, all concerned perceived that adversity, and it could justly be supposed that the parties would assert all their claims and defenses. The resulting decree was drafted in broad terms, and the *Orr Ditch* parties were barred from relitigating in any way the claims determined.

In these circumstances it would be manifestly unjust to permit the *Orr Ditch* defendants to rely on the decree, and not to permit subsequent appropriators, defendants here, to do the same. *Cf. City of Los Angeles v. City of San Fernando*, 14 Cal.3d 199, 123 Cal.Rptr. 1, 537 P.2d 1250, 1273 (1975); Restatement of Judgments, *supra*, § 70. Any other conclusion would make it impossible ever finally to quantify a reserved water right.

2. Truckee-Carson Irrigation District [19].

As a general matter, a judgment does not conclude parties who were not adversaries under the pleadings.

---

[19] The record does not reveal to what extent, if any, TCID or its members derive water rights apart from those decreed for the use of the Project in *Orr Ditch*. This section is intended to apply

Dobbins v. Barnes, 204 F.2d 546 (9th Cir. 1953); Restatement of Judgments, *supra*, § 82; Restatement (Second) of Judgments, *supra*, § 82; 1B *Moore's Federal Practice*, *supra*, ¶ 0.411[2]; Vestal, *Preclusion/Res Judicata Variables: Parties*, 50 Iowa L.Rev. 27, 29 (1964). This is because "the rules of res judicata are based upon an adversary system of procedure which exists for the purpose of giving an opportunity to persons to litigate claims against each other." Restatement of Judgments, *supra*, § 82, Comment a. Where there is no adversity under the pleadings, co-parties may be bound only as to issues actually or necessarily litigated. *Town of Flagstaff v. Walsh*, 9 F.2d 590 (9th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 273 U.S. 695, 47 S.Ct. 92, 71 L.Ed. 844 (1926). *See also*, Restatement (Second) of Judgments, *supra*, Comment a; *Developments in the Law—Res Judicata*, 65 Harv.L.Rev. 818, 860-61 (1952); Annot., 24 A.L.R.3d 318 (1969).

A strict adversity requirement does not necessarily fit the realities of water adjudications. All parties' water rights are interdependent. *See Frost v. Alturas*, 11 Idaho 294, 81 P. 996, 998 (1905); Kinney, *Irrigation and Water Rights* at 277. Stability in water rights therefore requires that all parties be bound in all combinations. Further, in many water adjudications there is no actual controversy between the parties; the proceedings may serve primarily an administrative purpose. Lasky, *From Prior Appropriation to Economic Distribution of Water by the State—Via Irrigation Administration*, 1 Rocky Mt.L.Rev. 161, 188 (1929). Were we concerned only with parties or co-parties, we might be persuaded to relax the adversity requirement.

---

only to *Orr Ditch* water rights decreed to the government for the use of the Project. If TCID or its members derive water rights from any of the named defendants in *Orr Ditch*, or from subsequent appropriations not adjudicated in *Orr Ditch*, this discussion does not affect those rights.

The Tribe and the Project were neither parties nor co-parties, however. They were non-parties who were represented simultaneously by the same government attorneys. In representative litigation we should be specially careful not to infer adversity between interests represented by a single litigant. The very idea of representative litigation is defeated if the representative asserts adverse claims simultaneously. Under most circumstances, such representation is by definition inadequate. *See Hansberry v. Lee*, *supra*, 311 U.S. 32, 61 S.Ct. 115, 85 L.Ed. 22; *Manygoats v. Kleppe*, *supra*, 558 F.2d at 558; *Rincon Band of Mission Indians v. Escondido Mutual Water Co.*, 459 F.2d 1082, 1085 (9th Cir. 1972); *Olson v. Miller*, 263 F.2d 738, 740 (D.C.Cir. 1959); *Green v. Brophy*, 110 F.2d 539, 542 (D.C.Cir. 1940); *In re Estate of Wiswall*, 11 Ariz.App. 314, 464 P.2d 634, 641 (1970); *Bogert on Trusts*, § 593 (2d ed. 1960). *But compare United States v. Nixon*, 418 U.S. 683, 94 S.Ct. 3090, 41 L.Ed.2d 1039 (1974); *United States v. ICC*, 337 U.S. 426, 69 S.Ct. 1410, 93 L.Ed. 1451 (1949). Rules of res judicata have evolved safeguards to ensure the integrity of representative functions. Restatement (Second) of Judgments, *supra*, § 80(2), Comment a. We would undermine those safeguards were we lightly to assume that the government intentionally represented conflicting interests.

By representing the Tribe and the Project against the *Orr Ditch* defendants, the government compromised its duty of undivided loyalty to the Tribe. *See* Restatement (Second) of Trusts, *supra*, § 170, & Comments p, q, r. The defendants suggest that the government assumed an even more compromising posture. They suggest that the government not only represented dual interests on the same side of a dispute, but that the government simultaneously, with the same lawyers, represented those dual interests in a dispute between themselves. This posture is completely alien to our adversary system and will not be inferred from ambiguous facts. Before we conclude

that government officials have undertaken such representation in litigation, we must be faced with a pleading in which this posture is clearly assumed.

In this case, the government's assumption of such a posture would be especially anomalous because of the possibility of self-dealing at the expense of government wards. *See Navajo Tribe v. United States*, 364 F.2d 320 (Ct.Cl. 1966). In determining what effect to give to ambiguous acts of administrative officials we must not draw conclusions that prejudice the government's Indian wards unless the government speaks its prejudicial intent clearly. *See United States v. Santa Fe Pacific R.R.*, *supra*, 314 U.S. at 354, 62 S.Ct. at 255; *United States v. Southern Pacific Transportation Co.*, *supra*, 543 F.2d at 690. Thus, the requirement that adversity be established by pleadings is particularly compelling in this setting.

Both the government and the court were alert to the need to establish adversity among the co-defendants' claims.[20] The government was aware of the usual equity practice to file cross bills to set up adversity between co-parties. *See City of Owensboro v. Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co.*, 165 F. 385 (6th Cir. 1908); *Rickey Land & Cattle Co. v. Wood*, 152 F. 22 (9th Cir. 1907), *aff'd*, 218 U.S. 258, 31 S.Ct. 11, 54 L.Ed. 1032 (1910); *Ames Realty Co. v. Big Indian Mining Co.*, 146 F. 166 (C.C.D.Mont. 1906). The government proposed to eliminate this practice in *Orr Ditch*, since the government's complaint and orders of the court had made it clear to all parties that the defendants' claims would be binding *inter se*.

It appears that no similar attention was given to adversity between the Reservation and the Project. Nor did the government file pleadings or the equivalent in which it was explicity stated that the litigation would bind the Reservation and the Project *inter se*. It is clear from the record that the government did not perceive conflict be-

---

[20] See letter of August 7, 1918 from R. G. Withers, U.S. Dept. of Justice, to Hon. E. S. Farrington, U.S. District Judge. R. 2266-67.

tween the claim it pressed on the Tribe's behalf and the claim asserted for the Project. As Truesdell, the Special Assistant U.S. Attorney in charge of the case said in 1919, the government "always had it in mind that there could be no conflict of interest between the Reclamation Project and the Indian reservation." Ex. U-88, at 4. The small reservation claim that was asserted could be satisfied by the return flow from irrigation below the headgate or the Truckee diversion canal. *Id.*[21]

We do not accept TCID's suggestion that it became an adverse party in its own right by participating in the negotiations that resulted in the Truckee River Agreement, or by signing that agreement, or by the court's incorporation of that agreement into the *Orr Ditch* final

---

[21] In 1925 the *Orr Ditch* special master described the reservation claim as follows:

> "Congress has passed an act providing for the allotment of a meager five acres per Indian. Why should anyone begrudge or object to allowing enough water for irrigation by the Indians of these small tracts of land, and of the land they have under cultivation? Under similar conditions white men are not satisfied to try and making a living on such a small amount. . . . Men residing here for 50 years say the last year was dryest [sic] one they have known. Users above the reservation took all the water from the river last summer for irrigation on porous lands in the narrow valley, and the return flow was sufficient for the Indians to produce good crops without depriving the defendants from taking all the water above."

Special Master's Report at 37-38.

In 1922 one of the government's attorneys, Ethelbert Ward, declined to bring to the court's attention complaints that the Indians were not getting enough water to irrigate their crops.

> "In effect this controversy is one between the Indian Service and the Reclamation Service. . . . This matter it seems to me ought to be settled by the Interior Department as between its two bureaus. . . ."

Ex. U-123. *And see* Ex. U-24. This implies that conflicts between the two interests were perceived as administrative matters, not questions for litigation.

decree. The government was the plaintiff in *Orr Ditch*. It never relinquished or limited its representation of the Project's interests. The final decree confirms the Project's water rights in the government's name. TCID's negotiations with the government and other parties could not alone satisfy the requirement that adversity be explicitly established on the record, by pleadings.

Since there was no adversity under the pleadings between these two interests, the question is then whether the fishery claim asserted here was actually or necessarily litigated in *Orr Ditch*. The district court found "no evidence in this case that a *Winters* implied and reserved water right for fishery purposes was actually ever litigated in the course of the *Orr Ditch* procedings." Finding No. 25, R. 5600. We agree with this finding. We must therefore reverse the judgment as to TCID.

We realize that this judgment results in hardship for TCID and its members. However, this is mitigated by several factors. First, TCID obtains water from two rivers, the Carson and the Truckee. Even if the Tribe succeeds in establishing its entitlement to substantial additional Truckee River water, it is possible that much of the TCID's need could be satisfied by Carson River water. Second, the Newlands Project is relatively inefficient in its use of water. *See Pyramid Lake Tribe v. Morton*, *supra*, 354 F.Supp. at 257. Improvements in water storage and distribution could result in substantial efficiencies to ameliorate any hardship to TCID. Third, TCID's right to water is based only in part on the government's representation of TCID's interests in *Orr Ditch*. Their rights are also founded on contracts with the government.[22] If

---

[22] TCID's right to water is based in part on its 1926 contract with the government. In that contract the government agreed to deliver water to TCID for distribution to Project water users. Individual water users represented by TCID in this litigation have their own contract rights. Some water users have contracts directly with the government, under which the government promises to

the government breaches its contractual obligations to TCID and its members, traditional remedies may afford protection. Finally, TCID's hardship was avoidable. Either the government or TCID could have taken steps to assure that adversity was clearly established on the record, and they failed to do so.

Accordingly, we reverse the district court's judgment insofar as it dismissed the plaintiffs' complaint against TCID.

III. Ratification.

The defendants argue that Congress has ratified the *Orr Ditch* decree, and so it must be given preclusive effect. The district court found that Congress ratified the taking of the fishery, primarily by passing the Washoe Project Act of 1956, 43 U.S.C. § 614 *et seq.* There Congress noted the deterioration of the Pyramid Lake fishery "due in large measure to the construction by the Federal Government of the Newlands Project." The Washoe Project Act authorized efforts to restore the fishery. The district court held that this (1) confirmed "Congress' awarness of past acts;" and (2) ratified those acts "by its attempts to restore the fishery."

Ratification occurs where Congress adopts prior acts with "full knowledge of the relevant facts." *United States v. Georgia-Pacific Co.*, 421 F.2d 92, 102-03 n.28 (9th Cir. 1970). *See Shoshone Tribe v. United States*,

---

deliver certain quantities of water. Other water users' rights are based on contracts with TCID which, at least in some cases, are approved by the government. *See* R. 1142-48. Though Project water users' rights originate from contracts, this does not mean that they have no ownership interest in them. *See Ickes v. Fox*, 300 U.S. 82, 57 S.Ct. 36, 81 L.Ed. 388 (1937); Trelease, *Reclamation Water Rights, supra*, 32 Rocky Mt.L.Rev. 477-81; 2 *Waters and Water Rights, supra*, § 117.3, at 176-77. Nevertheless, it is clear that the water users represented by TCID trace their rights to the contracts mentioned above.

supra, 299 U.S. 476, 57 S.Ct. 244, 81 L.Ed. 360; *United States v. Creek Nation, supra*, 295 U.S. 103, 55 S.Ct. 681, 79 L.Ed. 1331. The legislative history of the Washoe Project Act shows Congress was aware: (1) that the fishery had deteriorated; and (2) the federal government's development of the Newlands Project was largely the cause of the deterioration. There is no indication that Congress knew that the Tribe might have a reserved water right for the fishery or that the right was extinguished in *Orr Ditch*. Further, nothing in the record or the legislative history suggests that by authorizing efforts to restore the fishery Congress intended to Sanction federal actions that had contributed to the fishery's destruction. Accordingly, we hold Congress has not ratified the government's actions in the *Orr Ditch* proceedings.

IV. Other Arguments.

The parties make a number of other arguments which were not accepted by the district court. We deem it unnecessary to discuss them in detail. We reject the Tribe's argument based on section 16 of the Indian Reorganization Act. We cannot agree that the government's handling of the Reservation's interests in the *Orr Ditch* case constituted a "disposition" of tribal assets within the meaning of that section. See discussion slip op. at p. 2935, at —— *supra*. We also reject TCID's argument that the Tribe is bound by the *Orr Ditch* decree because in 1974 it sought to enforce that decree against the defendants. TCID's argument is based on the much-criticized former Equity Rule 37. *See* 3B *Moore's Federal Practice, supra*, ¶ 24.16[1] at 591; *Spiller v. St. Louis & San Francisco R.R.*, 14 F.2d 284 (8th Cir. 1926), *rev'g North American Co. v. St. Louis & San Francisco R.R.*, 288 F. 612 (D.Mo.1922). No comparable provision was included in the revised Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. *Compare Spangler v. United States*, 415 F.2d 1242 (9th Cir.1969). We see no inequity in

permitting the Tribe to seek to enforce the *Orr Ditch* decree against the defendants while also seeking additional water rights in this proceeding. By intervening the Tribe did not assert the validity of the *Orr Ditch* decree against itself. *Compare Davis v. Wakelee*, 156 U.S. 680, 691, 15 S.Ct. 555, 559, 39 L.Ed. 578 (1895). Rather, it attempted to hold the defendants to rights confirmed in the *Orr Ditch* decree. This is not inconsistent with its claim for additional waters. *See Embry v. Palmer*, 107 U.S. 3, 2 S.Ct. 25, 27 L.Ed. 346 (1882).

V. Conclusion.

We conclude that the *Orr Ditch* proceedings withstand the plaintiffs' collateral attack, in the main. Notwithstanding the government's questionable representation of the Tribe's interests, there is sufficient reason for us to give the decree preclusive effect with respect to the *Orr Ditch* defendants, their successors, and subsequent appropriators who reasonably relied on the decree.

We reach a different conclusion with respect to the Truckee-Carson Irrigation District. Its interests were represented by the government in the *Orr Ditch* proceedings in such a way that there was no opportunity to adjudicate its interests as against the Tribe's. We therefore remand this case to the district court to adjudicate priorities between those interests.

On remand the district court must determine whether the Tribe is entitled to a water right for its fishery. We express no opinion on that question. If the Tribe is adjudged to have such a right, it is of course limited to a quantity of water "necessary to fulfill the purposes of the reservation, no more." *Cappaert v. United States*, *supra*, 426 U.S. at 141, 96 S.Ct. at 2071. And, of course, any additional water due the Tribe must come from water rights decreed to the government in *Orr Ditch*. Neither the Tribe nor the government may expand its water rights beyond the limits of government rights de-

creed in the original proceeding. We also believe it important to bear in mind the nature of the right the Tribe seeks in this litigation. As the Tribe points out in its brief:

> "[The fishery right] does not require the delivery of fixed quantities each and every day, month, season or year. Unlike the other kind of water right, the water required for fishery purposes will have its least impact in dry years when water is most scarce. In dry years the water would not do [the fishery] any good."

Tribe's Opening Brief at 21-22.

Given this flexibility in the right the Tribe seeks, we are hopeful that on remand the district court and the parties can formulate a solution that will minimize hardships on all water users.

AFFIRMED IN PART, REVERSED IN PART, AND REMANDED.

SCHROEDER, Circuit Judge, concurring in part and dissenting in part:

I concur in all of the majority opinion except that portion which permits a partial reopening of the *Orr Ditch* litigation to consider the claim of the Tribe against the Truckee-Carson Irrigation District. My partial dissent is with respect and regret, for the fate that has befallen the once beautiful Pyramid Lake is indeed sorrowful.

I dissent because the majority opinion creates an exception to the principles of res judicata applicable to general water adjudications, and the effect of today's ruling may have disruptive repercussions beyond the shores of Pyramid Lake.

The majority opinion, correctly in my view, rejects the broad contention of the government that its own, belatedly perceived, conflict of interest in representing

both the Irrigation District and the Tribe requires the *Orr Ditch* decree to be reopened completely. In the bygone era in which irrigation and reclamation ranked supreme, the conflicting relationship between those interests and possible other reserved Indian water rights was not clearly perceived. The majority properly recognizes, as the district court found, that there could have been no public perception of any impropriety in the government's conduct of this litigation which would preclude reliance upon the decree. *See* Restatement (Second) of Judgments § 86 (Tent. Draft No. 2, 1975).

The majority's limited reopening is more narrowly perched upon the principle of "adverseness under the pleadings," a concept most commonly applied to co-parties in tort litigation. The majority applies that concept here because the claims of the Tribe and TCID were both set forth in the government's complaint. The majority concludes that those claimants are bound only by matters which were actually litigated, and not as to any claims which could or should have been determined in that litigation.

This action, however, as the district court found and the majority accepts, was intended by all concerned to be a "general all inclusive water adjudication suit which sought to adjudicate all rights and claims in and to waters of the Truckee River and its tributaries . . . to the end that its decree would determine the relative rights of the parties thereto." The government filed the action in order to determine all prior rights to the water and to establish the amount of water available to TCID. In such litigation, the fact that claimants may be denominated plaintiffs or defendants has no effect on the application of res judicata. All are adverse to each other.

This principle has been repeatedly observed by courts of the western United States in dealing with similar adjudications. For example, the Idaho Supreme Court in

Morgan v. Udy, 58 Idaho 670, 79 P.2d 295 (1938), was faced with the contention that parties to an adjudication had not been adversaries and thus principles of collateral estoppel as opposed to res judicata applied. The court quoted from *Frost v. Alturas Water Co.*, 11 Idaho 294, 301, 81 P. 996, 998:

> '. . . in the settlement of cases of this character every user of water on the stream and all of its tributaries in litigation are interested in the final award *to each claimant.* * * * *Every claimant of the water* of either stream * * * *is interested in a final adjudication of all* the claimants of all the waters that flow to the claimants at the lower end of the stream after its junction. In other words, in my view of the question presented by the demurrer, it matters but little who are plaintiffs and who are defendants in the settlement of cases of this character; the real issue being who is first in right to the use of the waters in dispute.' (Italics ours.)

Id. at 681, 79 P.2d at 299. In an equitable quiet title action very similar to the *Orr Ditch* litigation, the Nevada Supreme Court decided whether non-appealing defendants were "adverse" parties entitled to be served with a notice of appeal. *Pacific Live Stock Co. v. Ellison Ranching Co.*, 52 Nev. 279, 286 P. 120 (1930). The court concluded that they were "adverse," stating:

> In a suit to quiet title to water rights, such as this, the main purpose is to determine the respective rights of the parties to the use of the water. A decree which leaves the controversy between the parties unsettled, unadjudicated, undertermined, and subject to future litigation, defeats the very purpose for which the action is brought. 3 Kinney, Water Rights (2d ed.) § 1557.

Id. at 296, 286 P. at 123.

The majority decision here, of course, rests not only upon the form of the pleadings but upon the fact that

the government, at least formally, was representing both the Irrigation District water users and the Tribe. This, however, as we all agree, was not generally understood to have involved any impropriety during the course of the *Orr Ditch* litigation. The users of the Truckee-Carson Irrigation District waters, like the *Orr Ditch* defendants, have relied on the finality of the *Orr Ditch* decree for nearly two generations. The majority does not suggest, nor did the district court find, that the TCID users were any more aware of improprieties in the government's conduct than the other users who were parties to the action.

As the majority points out, the hardship of today's ruling on TCID may be eased by the availability of other remedies. In such circumstances, today's ruling may well be viewed as a fair and equitable redress for the loss of fishery rights and the damage done to Pyramid Lake. However, the applicability of today's ruling to other water adjudications involving Indian interests was not briefed in this case and is not known to this panel. I understand today's ruling to apply only to a situation in which the government, in the complaint, asserted claims on behalf of an Indian tribe as well as other water users who were not parties to the litigation. No claim has been made that this situation is unique.[1]

The underlying conflict between pursuit of reclamation interests and reserved Indian rights has been the

---

[1] Many water adjudications undoubtedly lie outside the scope of today's ruling. For example, the *Kent* decree, *Hurley v. Abbott*, No. 4564 Decree, Dist.Ct.3rd Judicial Dist., Maricopa Co. (1910) underlies the water distribution in Central Arizona. That decree has been cited along with the *Orr Ditch* decree as an example of conflict of interest. Federal Protection of Indian Resources, Hearings Before the Subcomm. on Elections of the Senate Judiciary Comm., 92nd Cong., 1st Sess. (1971) (statement of W. H. Veeder). It is not within the scope of today's decision, however, since the government there made all land owners within the district parties defendant.

subject of calls for congressional action. *E.g.*, Chambers, Discharge of the Federal Trust Responsibility to Enforce Legal Claims of Indian Tribes: Case Studies of Bureaucratic Conflict of Interest, 91 Cong., 2d Sess. (Comm. Print 1970) Study of Administrative Conflicts of Interest in the Protection of Indian Natural Resources, Subcomm. on Admin. Prac. and Procedure of the Senate Comm. on the Judiciary; Veeder, Federal Encroachment on Indian Water Rights and the Impairment of Reservation Development, 91 Cong., 1st Sess. (Comm. Print 1969) Toward Economic Development for Native American Communities, Subcomm. on Economy in Government of the Joint Economic Comm. In my view that approach is preferable to one which erodes long standing principles of finality in water adjudications.

APPENDIX J

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

DC No. R-1987-JBA

Nos. 78-1115
78-1493

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Plaintiff-Appellant,

and

PYRAMID LAKE PAIUTE TRIBE OF INDIANS,
Plaintiff-Intervenor-Appellant,

vs.

TRUCKEE-CARSON IRRIGATION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEVADA, SIERRA PACIFIC POWER COMPANY, CITY OF RENO, CITY OF SPARKS, COUNTY OF WASHOE, and WASHOE COUNTY TREASURER, TRUSTEE, ALBERT A. ALCORN, and APPROXIMATELY 17,000 OTHER INDIVIDUALLY NAMED PERSONS, FIRMS, PARTNERSHIPS, and CORPORATIONS,
Defendants-Appellees.

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the District of Nevada

J. Blaine Anderson, Circuit Judge, Presiding *

Before: TUTTLE, ** SKOPIL, and SCHROEDER, Circuit Judges

---

* United States Circuit Judge, Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting by designation.

** Honorable Elbert P. Tuttle, Senior United States Circuit Judge, Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting by designation.

ORDER

The opinion is ordered modified as follows:

The sentence beginning "The plaintiffs' complaint" in the left hand column of slip page 2922 is deleted. In its place is substituted: "The district court dismissed the government's claim for a reserved water right for the Reservation for fishery purposes. The district court dismissed the Tribe's complaint in intervention in its entirety."

The sentence beginning "The district court held" in the right-hand column of slip page 2929 is deleted. In its place is substituted: "The district court held that the *Orr Ditch* decree was res judicata and dismissed the government's claim to the reserved water right for the Reservation for fishery purposes. The district court dismissed the Tribe's complaint in intervention in its entirety."

APPENDIX K

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

Nos. 78-1115/1493

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Plaintiff-Appellant,

and

PYRAMID LAKE PAIUTE TRIBE OF INDIANS,
Plaintiff-Intervenor-Appellant,

vs.

TRUCKEE-CARSON IRRIGATION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEVADA, SIERRA PACIFIC POWER COMPANY, CITY OF WASHOE, and WASHOE COUNTY TREASURER, TRUSTEE, ALBERT A. ALCORN, and APPROXIMATELY 17,000 OTHER INDIVIDUALLY NAMED PERSONS, FIRMS, PARTNERSHIPS, and CORPORATIONS,
Defendants-Appellants.

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the District of Nevada

Before: TUTTLE,* SKOPIL, and SCHROEDER, Circuit Judges.

ORDER

The opinion in the above-named case, currently published at 649 F.2d 1286, is ordered amended as follows:

1. In the second complete paragraph at 649 F.2d at 1294, the sentence: "Section 4 of that Act declared that 'restoration of the Pyramid Lake Trout Fishery to its full potential value is deemed to be of national interest

---

* The Honorable Elbert Parr Tuttle, Senior Circuit Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit, sitting by designation.

and importance" is ordered deleted. The following is ordered substituted: "The House Report of that Act declared that 'restoration of the Pyramid Lake Trout Fishery to its full potential value is deemed to be of national interest and importance. H.R. Rep. No. 2055, 84th Cong., 2d Sess. 4-5, *reprinted in* 1956 U.S. Code Cong. & Ad. News 3755, 3758."

2. At the end of the third complete paragraph at page 1294, the citation to 15 C.F.R. § 17.11 at 87-88 (1977) is ordered changed to 50 C.F.R. § 17.11 at 87-88 (1977).

3. At page 1295, at the end of the paragraph which begins on page 1294, the last word in the paragraph is ordered changed to "1961" from "1969".

4. At page 1299, the last citation sentence in the paragraph beginning on page 1298 is ordered deleted. The correct citation is "*See* 2 *Waters and Water Rights* § 116.1 at 162 n.20 (R. Clark ed. 1967)."

5. At the end of footnote 13 at 649 F.2d at 1304, the following should be added:

> "The level of scrutiny set forth in Restatement Second § 86(e) is appropriate here. The Federal-Indian relationship is long established in the law and involves fiduciary obligations. *See, e.g., Cherokee Nation v. Georgia*, 30 U.S. (5 Pet.) 1, 17 (1931); *Navajo Tribe v. United States*, 364 F.2d 320 (Ct. Cl. 1966). In class actions, by contrast, the relation between the class and the class representative is transitory. Outside the context of the action, there is no legal relation. The same is true in actions by most government representatives, where the only relation is between a citizen and the government agency, entailing no legal relation. *See, e.g., Consumers Union v. Consumer Product Safety Comm.*, 590 F.2d 1209 (D.C. Cir. 1978); *Southwest Airlines Co. v. Texas Int'l Airlines, Inc., supra*, 546 F.2d at 84."

6. At the end of the sentence beginning on page 1307 and ending on page 1308, the following is ordered added:

> "If the *Orr Ditch* defendants were aware of the government's failure to fulfill its responsibility to the Tribe, and therefore did not reasonably rely on that representation, giving preclusive effect the decree would deny the Tribe due process. If the *Orr Ditch* defendants were without knowledge, enforcing the decree would not contravene due process."

The following sentence should begin a new paragraph.

7. The following is ordered added to the end of the first complete paragraph on page 1309:

> "Accordingly, the Tribe's water right cannot be greater than the rights decreed to the government in *Orr Ditch*. The government's priority is superior to the rights of subsequent appropriators. Yet the *Orr Ditch* decree defines the maximum limits of any rights the Tribe may establish on remand. Subsequent appropriators will be no better nor worse off if the Tribe takes more water than they were when TCID was taking its full share."

8. At page 1313, the first word of the fourth line of the indented quotation in the left-hand column should be "every" rather than "the".

9. New footnote 20 is ordered added to the opinion. The signal to the footnote should be placed at the end of the second complete paragraph on page 1309. Subsequent footnotes are ordered renumbered. New footnote 20 will state:

> "Antagonistic parties are not necessarily adverse parties. Adversity is a legal concept. It exists only if parties have had an opportunity of litigating between themselves the correctness of a determination which is the basis of the judgment between them. Restatement of Judgments, *supra*, § 82, Comment a.

The formal requirements of setting up adversity serve the purpose of notifying the parties and the court that a binding judgment between the parties is intended. These formal requirements were not followed here. Neither the court nor the government nor the Tribe nor TCID was ever put on notice that a binding judgment was intended between TCID and the Tribe. Such notice might have suggested to the Tribe that it must seek to intervene, and to the court that intervention might be proper. *See New Mexico v. Aamodt, supra,* 537 F.2d at 1106. Because of the important function served by the adversity requirement in this situation, we decline to suspend its application. The fact that TCID and the Tribe may have had antagonistic interests is irrelevant."

APPENDIX L

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

Nos. 78-1115/1493

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Plaintiff-Appellant,

and

PYRAMID LAKE PAIUTE TRIBE OF INDIANS,
Plaintiff-Intervenor-Appellant,

vs.

TRUCKEE-CARSON IRRIGATION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEVADA, SIERRA PACIFIC POWER COMPANY, CITY OF WASHOE, and WASHOE COUNTY TREASURER, TRUSTEE, ALBERT A. ALCORN, and APPROXIMATELY 17,000 OTHER INDIVIDUALLY NAMED PERSONS, FIRMS, PARTNERSHIPS, and CORPORATIONS,
Defendants-Appellees.

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the District of Nevada

Before: TUTTLE,* SKOPIL, and SCHROEDER, Circuit Judges.

ORDER

The panel has voted to deny the petitions for a panel rehearing. Judges Tuttle and Skopil have voted to deny a panel rehearing. Judge Schroeder would grant a panel rehearing.

The full Court has been advised of the suggestion for rehearing en banc. A judge in active service requested

---

* The Honorable Elbert Parr Tuttle, Senior Circuit Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit, sitting by designation.

that a vote be taken on the suggestion for rehearing en banc, pursuant to Fed.R.App.P. 35(b). A vote of all active judges was taken and a majority voted against en banc rehearing.

The petition for rehearing is denied and the suggestion for rehearing en banc is rejected.

Judges Anderson and Hug took no part in the consideration or disposition of this appeal.